# The New-York Times.

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# TELEGRAMS.

## Address of King William at the Closing of the Zollverein Diet.

## Swedish Protest Against an United States Supreme Court Decision.

## Recovery of Prince Alfred and Execution of Farrell, His Assailant.

### GERMANY.

#### Adjournment of the Zollverein—Closing Speech of King William of Prussia.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 23.

The Zollverein Diet has adjourned. The session was closed by King WILLIAM of Prussia, who made the customary speech, in which he said that he "hoped the results of the session would strengthen the sentiments of mutual trust between the peoples of the various States of the Confederation; destroy the prejudices which have existed in some portions of the country; and prove that the Germans, though apart in some interests, were one people in warm brotherly feeling." The King closed by saying that "the rights intrusted to him by Germany would be sacredly exercised as his highest rule of action."

### SWEDEN.

#### The Case of the Springbok—Protest of the Swedish Government.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, May 23.

The Swedish *Aftonbladet*, an official newspaper published in this city, says in its issue of yesterday, that the Government of Sweden must protest against the judgment in the case of the British bark *Springbok* by the Supreme Court of the United States, as a bad precedent in maratime law.

### ABYSSINIA.

#### Progress of the Evacuation—The British Advance Corps at Zoula.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Secretary of State for India, received to-day an official dispatch from Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER, commander of the Abyssinian expedition, dated at Ashange on the 5th of May.

The General had just arrived at that point with the rear guard of the returning British forces.

The advance had reached Zoula, and the Fifth and Eighth native infantry had already embarked for Bombay.

The remainder of the troops and the stores, which were being hastened forward, would be shipped from Zoula as rapidly as possible, and the evacuation of the country would soon be effected.

The wounded men were doing well, and rapidly becoming convalescent.

The troops generally were in good health.

### AUSTRALIA.

#### Recovery of Prince Alfred—Execution of his Would-be Murderer.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23—Evening.

Telegrams from Sydney, received this evening in anticipation of the overland mail, say that Prince ALFRED left for England in command of his ship, the steam frigate *Galatea*. He was quite well. FARRELL, the attempted assassin of the Prince, was executed on the 22d of April.

### WASHINGTON.

#### The Impeachment Investigation—The Weekly Currency Statement—Adjournment of the House.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

The impeachment investigation was continued for five hours to-day. THURLOW WEED and Collector SMYTHE, of New-York, were among the persons examined. It cannot be learned that anything of importance in support of impeachment was elicited. The Managers have not yet come to any determination as to what they will do about reporting the results of their investigation. The story that they have prepared a new article is not correct. THAD. STEVENS has something he calls an article, but friends to whom he has read the manuscript say it is only an incoherent jumble of words. It must be said that Mr. STEVENS has been in very feeble condition for the last four of five days, and, mentally, is less fit now than at any other time this Winter for doing business. Whether he will attempt to do anything with the paper he has written, which substantially charges high crime and misdemeanor in the use of public patronage, is not known. It certainly is not now in shape to command a dozen votes in the House, and probably not more than one in the Committee. The Managers do not express any purpose to ask a further postponement of the vote on the articles before the Senate.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, was $431,500.

The amount forwarded during the same period to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $1,000,000. To Charleston, $40,000. To the National Banks and others, $81,429.

United States, to be forwarded during the week: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $200,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $31,600; and to the National Banks and others, $265,248.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banking Associations at this date, as security for circulating notes, $341,417,000; and for deposits for public moneys, $38,344,950.

National Bank notes issued during the week, $88,255. Total amount issued to date, $307,810,626.

From this is to be deducted the following, viz.: Mutilated bills returned, $7,484,242.

Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $52[illegible],204, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,804,080.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $391,900.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $628,756.

Receipts for the week, $3,204,256. Total for the fiscal year to date, $169,369,603.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

About a dozen members of the House met at noon to-day, Speaker COLFAX in the chair. No prayer was offered. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and in pursuance of a previous understanding the House adjourned until Monday. The hall had been put in Summer trim, with matting instead of carpets, and cane-seat substituted for cushion chairs.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

On and after June 1 the Treasury Department will be prepared to receive Seven-thirty Treasury notes falling due June 15 and July 15, 1868, for conversion into bonds dated either July 1, 1867, or July 1, 1868, as parties may desire. The terms of conversion will be as follows, viz.: The interest on both series of notes will be allowed up to July 1, and the bonds issued in exchange will bear interest from that date.

### RELIGIOUS.

#### The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 23.

In the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, BISHOP SIMPSON presided.

Dr. PECK, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 2, investing the Mission Conferences with the full rights and powers of the Annual Conferences. Laid over one day.

The same Committee reported against biennial sessions of the General Conference. Adopted.

Dr. WILEY, Chairman of the Committee on Book Concerns, reported a resolution making laymen eligible to election as book agents, which was indefinitely postponed.

The same Committee declined to recommend the publication of hymn books with raised letters, for the use of the blind. Adopted.

The resolution of the same Committee, laid on the table yesterday, against the publication of a new monthly magazine, was taken up and adopted. Also a resolution for salvage and otherwise to improve the Ladies' Repository. The same Committee also presented a resolution against decreasing the number of official newspapers, and in favor of making larger appropriations for correspondence, which was adopted.

Rev. W. H. GOOD, Chairman of the Committee on Missions, presented Report No. 1, being a revision of the Constitution with slight amendments, which was adopted. Also, Report No. 2, that it is wholly impracticable to unite the Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid with the Missionary Society, which was adopted. Also, Report No. 3, approving a pacific policy of government toward the Indian tribes on the Western frontier, which was adopted.

#### The Old School General Assembly at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, reassembled to-day. A colored delegate, Rev. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, representing the Knox Presbytery of Georgia, composed wholly of freedmen, was admitted to a seat in the Assembly. The thirteenth annual report of the Board of Church Extension was submitted.

It shows receipts for the year of $50,317 78, and disbursements, $61,460 46. In 13 years it has received $376,178 25. Over 1,600 churches, however, have failed to contribute to the support of the fund during the past year. Several speeches were made urging increased activity in this matter. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. DARLING, of this city, in behalf of the New School Church, addressed the Assembly in response to invitation. He strongly urged reunion, though he admitted that many members of his church were opposed to it from fears of its results.

The moderator, Dr. MUSGRAVE, thanked Dr. DARLING for the expression of his sentiments in a speech of earnestness and eloquence, in which he strongly avowed his individual desire for reunion. Both speeches were warmly and very generally applauded.

#### Bold Robbery of Adams Express on the Jeffersonville Railroad, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday May 23.

The car of the Adams Express Company was robbed of three safes last night on the Jeffersonville Railroad. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained. The following are the particulars so far as known: While the train was taking wood and water at Marshfield, twenty miles below Seymour, a party of robbers seized upon the engine, and disconnecting the express car from the train, started off in the direction of Seymour. While in motion they broke into the express car, disabled the messenger and threw him out of the car. The engine and car were found deserted at an early hour this morning, standing on the track about a mile south of Seymour.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 23.

It has been ascertained that the men who seized upon the express car last night, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, opened two safes and made a clean sweep of both. One contained a large amount of money consigned to New-York, and the other was consigned to Indianapolis. It is not known how much was taken, but it is supposed the robbers secured not less than $40,000. The robbers abandoned the train a short distance south of Seymour, Indiana, and made their escape. So far no arrests have been made, nor has any clue been had of the robbers.

#### Oregon Crops—A Ship's Crew Murdered by the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 22.

The next steamer for China will be the *New-York*, which will sail June 2, and take out a new shaft for the *Great Republic*, to replace the broken one.

Advices by the steamer *Ajax*, from Portland, Oregon, state that the grain crops of Oregon are very large, and fears are expressed about the prospects for harvesting, especially in the Rough River Valley.

The schooner *Grow* was not wrecked, as reported, in Puget Sound waters, but was captured, and the crew murdered by the Indians.

The Sitka and Togas are reported to be at war.

An examination of the Salmon River Valley is to be made for the Northern Pacific Railroad route.

Sailed, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, for Panama, with 360 passeners and $626,000 in treasure, mostly for New-York.

#### Singular Phenomenon in Florida—The Ground Sinking and Lakes Appearing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 23.

A dispatch from Lake City, Fla., states that a few days ago nearly two acres, on a farm in Hamilton County, suddenly sunk to the depth of fifty feet from the surface of the surrounding land. It immediately filled with water, and submerged the tops of the tallest trees. The ground is still sinking, and now covers four acres. The streams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country, which forced the outlet in this way. The sinks occur occasionally, but this is the largest and deepest ever known.

#### The Indian Commission—Council at Fort Larned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo, Saturday, May 23.

Gen. SHERIDAN has returned to Fort Leavenworth from the West. Capt. ANGELL arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from the plains, on Wednesday. He reports six hundred Indians at Fort Larned, and about the same number at Fort Dodge. Major WYNKOOP was at Fort Larned, and had invited all the Indians to meet him there to receive the authorities. A large number of Indians have arrived with ammunition furnished by the Government. Capt. ANGELL does not believe that there is any danger of difficulty with the Indians at present; but if whisky is not kept away from them trouble is likely to occur.

#### A New-Orleans Rumor Regarding Impeachment Bribery—Colored Children in White Schools.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 23.

Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK is here, arguing the Bridge case before Judge WATROUS.

The *Bulletin* charges that the secretary of a Senator voting for acquittal on the impeachment question, wrote a leading whisky merchant here as follows: "The Ring had contributed money to secure the acquittal of the President."

The School Board are examining into the alleged presence of twenty-eight colored pupils in the white schools in the Second District. If the allegations are found to be true, the probability is that they will be required to attend the schools provided exclusively for colored children.

#### Attempt to Break Jail Frustrated—Distressing Casualty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, May 23.

Sheriff DARCY frustrated an attempt to release the prisoners from the jail this morning. A tunnel had been dug under the walls of the jail by outside confederates of three incendiaries, who are under conviction for numerous arsons committed during the last three years.

Mr. P. HOLEYHAND, with his son and daughter, of Lancaster, in this county, while driving over a temporary bridge at Cayuga Creek, last night, were precipitated into the water. The father and son were drowned. The daughter was rescued with much trouble.

### THE TURF.

#### The Buckeye Club Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 23.

The Sping meeting commenced to-day with a full attendance and fine weather.

The first race was a stake for three-years old, mile heats, $25 entrance, play or pay, $400 added by the Club, with twenty-three nominations, for which the following started:

A. B. Holabird's b. c. three years old, by Colossus, dam Laura Spillman.

D. J. Crouse's ch. f. three years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by imp. Glencoe.

J. V. Grigsby's br. f. Minnie Hilton, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by Yorkshire.

H. P. McGragh's bl. g. Tom Sanders, by Indorser, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.

Geo. Cadwallader's b. f. three years oln, by Australian, dam Magenta, by Mahomet.

Daniel Swigert's b. f. Bonita, by Lexington, dam Banner, by imp. Albion.

H. B. Bohannen's ch., three years old, by Simon Kenton, dam by Lexington.

A. Buford's br. c. Crossland. Pedigree lost during the war.

Johnson & Patterson's ch. c. Richelieu, by Hiawatha, dam Fanny McAlister.

The race was won by *Bonita*. In the first heat the horses were placed as follows: 1—Bonita; 2—Minnie Nelson; 3—ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland; 4—b. f. by Australian; 5—Crossland; 6—ch. h. by Simon Kenton; 7—Richelieu.

*Colossus* and *Tom Sanders* distanced. Time—1:46¼.

SECOND HEAT.—1—Bonita; 2—Richelieu; 3—Minnie Melton; 4—Crossland; 5—b. f. by Australian; 6—Ch. h. by Simon Kenton.

CROUSE'S filly by *Bonnie Scotland* distanced. Time—1:46¾.

SECOND RACE.

This race was mile heats, for a purse of $500, all ages. Won by *Woodford Belle* taking the second and third heats. *Skylight* won the first heat.

In the third heat *Saratoga* came in second, *Skylight* third, LOUD & JACKSON's ch. c. by *Revenue* fourth, *Hurdledom* fifth, *Easter Monday* sixth.

In the second heat *Oolkaugh*, *Weisenhunt*, BUFORD's b. m. by *Goodward*, and CADWALLADER's b. c. by *Revenue*, were distanced.

Time—1:48, 1:45¾, 1:48¾.

THIRD RACE.

This race was a mile and-a-quarter dash, open to all ages, for a purse of $400.

It was won by *Bay Swaller* by a half neck.

*Mack* came in second, *Idilah* third, *Wildman* fourth, LEE PAUL's b. g., by *Uncle Vic*, fifth.

#### The St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 23.

The first race over the Laclede Course to-day was for the Filly Stakes, for three-years old, mile heats, $25 entrance, the Association adding $400; nine entrances, but only three were started. The *Brusher* won two straight heats and the race, beating *Ontario* and *Plover*; the latter was distanced in the first heat. Time, 1:46, 1:47¾.

The second event was the Consolation Race for beaten horses, mile heats, premium $300. MOSIER's bay colt by *Zero* won the race handily in two heats.

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zero colt | 1 | 1 |
| Maggie Hunter | 2 | 3 |
| Pat. Cleburne | 3 | 2 |
| Jack Gamble | 4 | 4 |
| Viola | 5 | 5 |
| Vidoc | 6 | 6 |
| Cousin Jule | 7 | 7 |
| Grayhound | distanced | |

Time—1:46¾, 1:47¾.

The attendance during the week has been unusually large; the weather was superb, and, considering the condition of the track, which has been slow, everything passed off satisfactorily.

The Association will issue a list of premiums for their annual June horse fair in a few days, which will embrace prizes for trotting horses as well as thorough-breds.

#### Terrible Hail-storm in Texas—Several Person Reported Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 23.

A dispatch from Galveston to-day states that a tremendous hail-storm visited San Antonio on the 19th inst., which lasted for half an hour, and destroyed houses, crops and gardens to the extent of half a million dollars. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

Gen. BASQUE, SANTA ANNA's Adjutant, is still at Brownsville.

#### The Glenn Bribery Charge—Indictments by the Grand Jury.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 23.

The Grand Jury of this county came into Court to-day with an indictment against MARK M. LEWIS, charged, on the complaint of E. M. K. GLENN, member of Assembly, with attempting bribery on the Erie Railroad bill. The jury also brought in several sealed indictments, and it is generally rumored that one or more members of the Legislature are involved in them.

#### Catholic Church Burned in Rhode Island.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 23.

The St. Charles Catholic Church in Woonsocket, R. I., was destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock last night. The sacred vessels and a few other church articles were saved. The organ was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was of wood. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is insured for $5,000 in Fitchburg.

#### A Kentucky Lottery Swindle Exposed.

COVINGTON, Ky., Saturday, May 23.

The drawing of FRANCE, SMITH & Co.'s Shelby College Library, or their so-called Kentucky Lottery, took place here to-day. If any drawings are issued hereafter they are bogus, as the agents, clerks, negroes and all parties present to witness the drawing, together with the wheels, tubes, numbers, books, and all appliances appertaining to said lotteries were seized by the Sheriff, under the order of the Court, for violation of the previously-granted injunction.

#### The Ratification Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 23.

The Republicans held a grand ratification meeting to-night, fired a salute of 100 guns, and illuminated with bonfires. Speeches were made by Gov. BAKER, Hon. WM. CUMBACK, Gen. KIMBALL, and others.

#### Fire at Canton, Ill.—Loss $75,000.

CANTON, Ill., Saturday, May 23.

A fire occurred in this city this morning which destroyed the wooden building situated on the northeast corner of the Public-square. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. The principal losers are P. C. ROSS, druggist; AMOS SMITH, hardware dealer.

#### Fire at Columbus, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 23.

At Columbus, Ind., a large barn, with fourteen mules, several tons of hay, and a large quantity of grain, were entirely consumed by fire to-day. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000; partially insured.

#### Heavy Storm in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 23.

A heavy storm prevailed here all day yesterday, doing heavy damage to buildings and fields. Pieces of wreck and pipes of wine have been picked up along the shore and floating in the Gulf.

To-day the weather is stormy, and considerable rain has fallen; the barometer is changing.

#### Senator Ross Burned in Effigy.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 23.

A number of soldiers of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, to which Senator Ross belonged, burned that gentleman in effigy, in front of the State House at Topeka, on Tuesday night.

### BOSTON.

#### The Recent Democratic State Convention—What it Did and What it Failed to Do—The Last Defalcation—The Insurance Business—Political Gossip—The Impeachment Feeling.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 22, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester on Wednesday last, was a funny affair, reminding one of a new definition that might be given to principle—the dividing line between a sense of duty and a sense of character. The proceedings of the Convention to an outsider in the gallery had the appearance of a first-class country debating society, juicy and interminable, and characterized by an immense amount of cerebral action, conducive to a healthy digestion, but ending in nothing. The Convention was composed of those men who have during the past eight years learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and the actual brain of the whole affair was centered in a dozen delegates, who have, for the past twenty years, managed every Democratic Convention that has been held in the State during that time. The "fresh young blood" of the party had hoped to have gotten possession of the wires, and infused a little progressive spirit into the ramifications of the organization, but they utterly failed in doing anything of the kind. The only thing they were allowed to do was to speechify while the Committee were counting the votes cast for delegates to the National Democratic Convention. On the night before Convention day, it was agreed that the scintillating E. C. BAKER, of Boston, should be made Chairman of the Convention, but the arrival in the morning of a number of the "wise men" of the party squelched this arrangement, and the veteran editor of the only really Democratic paper in the State was made the presiding officer. In secret conclave it was decided that the Convention should be mum as an oyster on the line of policy the party should pursue. It virtually decided that the party had no principles whatever, and that it would be unwise to commit it to a single idea, fearing that that idea might evaporate with the atmosphere in which the Convention was held. And the Convention had no preferences for a Presidential candidate, although a studious effort was made to get it to indorse PENDLETON. The Democracy of Massachusetts will heartily support PENDLETON, in case he is nominated on the 4th of July. Hundreds of delegates there were in the Convention who talked PENDLETON in preference to HANCOCK. The party in this State is really divided into two wings; one contains the element of the "War Democracy," and the other is cursed with "the war is a failure" sentiment. But the party is so small that a bugle blast from any of its chieftains can resolve it into a unit on election day. Again, the Democratic Party in Massachusetts was never so hopeful as at the present time. Its leaders talk confidently of pushing the Republicans to the wall next Fall. They base this thought on a triangular contest, and rely upon the Conservative element to make mischief. I think they are deceiving themselves in this respect. The idea is simply an illuminating phosphate of political fancy preserved in the liquid solution of their past dreams. There are twenty thousand Conservative Republicans in Massachusetts, but they will not under any circumstances identify themselves with that party which rejoiced at the disaster of the first Bull Run. At the Worcester Convention the Democrats talked confidently of electing JOHN QUINCY ADAMS next Fall to the Gubernatorial chair. Now, no doubt Mr. ADAMS is the very strongest man in the party. He has prestige, talent and all that sort of thing. He is a "chip of the old block," and if elected he would make a good Governor. But his election would depend a good deal upon the character of the Fourth of July Democratic platform. If all the anti-radical elements could accept it, it is an undisguised fact that Mr. ADAMS would stand a very good chance of being elected. Politically speaking Mr. ADAMS is one of the strongest men in the State; he is a rising man. The vote he polled last November astonished the Radical leaders. At the Worcester Convention there was a feature worth noticing briefly. It was this: There was almost an entire absence of a high order of talent. The great thinking, active brain of Massachusetts is centered in the Republican Party. The leaders of the Convention referred to old sores and labored on the microscopic littleness of old diagnoses, instead of discussing those grand, general and living topics which animate the hearts of the people. All the speeches partook strongly of the black blood of dyspepsia and that glandular inaction which infects the mind with melancholy phantasies. The Convention was spirited, notwithstanding. A glance at the interior of some of the rooms of the Bay State House, during the day, where the tables supported an army of long necked bottles, would have assured any one that the feeling could not have been otherwise than spirited. The election of District Delegates to New-York was only partially effected. Four or five of the side caucuses got into a wrangle over candidates, and finally dissolved without making any elections.

THE IMPEACHMENT FEELING.

A pretty free circulation among the members of the Boston bar has given me a good opportunity to learn the sentiments of the profession toward those "recreant" Senators, who had the courage to vote for the acquittal of the President according to the evidence in the case. A large majority of the legal profession here is eminently conservative. It has always been so. To-day, as it was in the days of WEBSTER and CHOATE, a just sense of the justice of the law predominates over everything else involving the rights of a man when his life, property and the pursuit of happiness is involved. It will be remembered that when ANTHONY BURNS, a fugitive slave, was arrested and tried, the Court House was encircled in chains, that the law and the evidence might have its full force of power, against the mad ravings of an excited populace. BURNS was returned to slavery, but the lawyers and the Judge refused to violate either their conscience or their oath to gratify party feeling. Anathemas were hurled at the Judge then on the bench who ordered the rendition of the fugitive; but every thinking man now, excepting WENDELL PHILLIPS, honors the profession for discharging its duty faithfully and honestly. So it will be in the case of those Republican Senators who voted "not guilty." I venture the remark that had ANDREW JOHNSON been tried in the City of Boston before a full bench of our highest Judges, and before a jury of our citizens, with the same evidence elicited as at Washington, he would have been acquitted. If anywhere, party feeling runs high in Massachusetts; but among its citizens, after all, there is an innate disposition to allow the scales of justice to poise truthfully. The letter reported to have been received at Washington from an eminent Judge of this city, stating that the action of the "recreant" Senators was sound in law, is supposed to have been written by Judge CURTIS. The Judge is held in high respect here, and his opinion upon great legal cases is always eagerly sought for and relied upon as being sound and unanswerable. He seldom misses the mark. The impeachment feeling has entirely died out here, and people are more solicitous about the financial condition of the country than anything else.

THE LAST DEFALCATION.

Our business men have just discovered that it is a little singular, if not surprising, that the falsification of accounts in the Hide and Leather National Bank should have been carried on so long and so successfully without detection. The defalcation is still shrouded in mystery, and the stockholders have no idea when a solution of the difficulty will be reached. Outside report now carries it up to $300,000, instead of $50,000, as reported a week ago. At the bank no particular sum is acknowledged, and it is impossible to learn anything definite about the true amount of money that has been misappropriated. The best experts in such matters that can be found are at work searching out patiently the deficiencies, and it will be some time yet before a clear result is arrived at. The circumstances under which the defalcation was made, are, I hear, of a very peculiar character, and differ somewhat from the published reports. They will no doubt all be drawn out at the trial, when some astonishing revelations will be made of the manner in which men with small salaries are enabled to put on more airs than their employers, whose income figures in the tens of thousands.

FACTS ABOUT THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The whole number of insurance companies now doing business in Massachusetts, not including life and accident companies, is 181. Of this number 93 are Massachusetts concerns. There are 63 mutual companies. The amount at risk is sometimes as high as $30,000,000. The cash surplus over liabilities ranges from $350,000 down to the balance on the side of deficiency. The whole amount at risk in the mutual companies exceeds at the present time by some $20,000,000 the amount at risk in the joint stock companies. The ratio of fire loss in all the Massachusetts joint stock companies last year, according to the report just sent in to the Legislature, was $4 06 on each one thousand dollars at risk, against $7 86 in 1866. The marine losses of the same companies on each one thousand dollars were $48 46, against $32 40 in 1866. In the mutual companies the rate of fire loss was only $1 28 on each one thousand dollars, against $1 92 in 1866. The joint stock companies in the State have an average surplus of 49 per cent. on their combined capitals, and their cash income has exceeded their expenditures by over half a million of dollars. VIGIL.

### THE SING SING MURDER.

#### Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict Against the Convict Thomas Burns—George Whittington an Accessory.

From Our Special Reporter.

SING SING, Saturday, May 23, 1868.

The investigation of the facts attending the murder of THOMAS M. JEFFERDS in Sing Sing State prison, on the 14th inst., was resumed at 1 P. M. to-day by Coroner THOMAS SMITH, of Hastings. The adjournment of the inquest from Saturday last has had the effect anticipated, in bringing to light additional testimony, all of which is confirmatory of that given on the first day of the inquest, and establishes, beyond a doubt, that the murder was committed by the convict THOMAS BURNS who was engaged in splitting wood that day near the scene of the murder. GEORGE WHITTINGTON, a fellow-worker with BURNS, is supposed to be implicated in the murder, although there is no proof that he took any active part in the bloody deed.

The examination of witnesses was resumed to-day in the keeper's room of the prison, several spectators being present. N. H. BAKER, Esq., a lawyer of Sing Sing, who, at the time of the murder was taking steps to get JEFFERDS released from prison, was in attendance and assisted the coroner in conducting the inquest.

The first witness called was

*Wm. Moore*, a grand larceny convict, who testified that about a week previous to the murder he was in the jobbing-house yard, and heard a wordy quarrel between Jefferds and "Brick," or Burns; "Brick" said to Jefferds: "If you don't go away from here it will be the worst thing that ever happened to you," at the same time turning partially round and taking up an ax from behind a partition; as he took the ax he said, "If you don't get away from here I will put you away with this;" Jefferds thereupon jumped between Burns and the door and grabbed another ax, and said: "You're so fond of fighting with axes, come ahead, I am ready for you;" Burns then threw down his axe and said, "I'll be square with you before this day week;" on the day the murder took place witness' attention was called to the window of the hayloft by Wilson, at the guar-house; Wilson said to witness, "There goes that man in there, now you'll see fun;" witness looked and saw Burns going into the stable leading to the hayloft, where Jefferds was reading; shortly after this witness went out of the guard-house to get his dinner, and while he stood at the edge of the prison yard, in plain sight of the window of the hayloft, he saw Burns through the window striking something which witness thought at the time was a bale of hay that he was cutting the hoops from; could not say whether it was an ax or not that he held in his hand; saw him strike three or four times; this was between eleven and twelve o'clock; the men in the jobbing shop had not gone to dinner; after witness saw this, he was asked by Mr. Benson, the principal keeper, to go to the stable and tell the hostler not to harness the horse, as it looked so much like rain he should not go to the village; witness went as directed, and as he was coming out of the yard he saw Burns take hold of the window (door) of the hay loft and shut it; as he got near the railroad track he saw Burns come out of the barn and go toward the well; soon after this saw him fall into the ranks to go to dinner. When he went to the stable he saw a short man with a freckled face in the woodshed adjoining the stable; could recognize Burns and also the short man if he saw them.

Burns and Whittington were here sent for by the Coroner, but in order to test the accuracy of witness' testimony, three other convicts were brought into the room first, and witness was asked if he recognized either of them as the men he had been talking about. He replied promptly that neither of them was the man; Burns and Whittington were then brought in, and witness immediately recognized Burns as the man whom he saw in the hayloft, and Whittington as the short freckled-faced man who was in the woodshed. Burns was then sent out of the room and Whittington was sworn, and informed that he need not testify to anything that would criminate himself.

Q.—(By Mr. Baker)—Do you know anything about the murder of Jefferds, or anything connected therewith? A.—I couldn't say anything positive; nothing but circumstances.

Q.—Did you see Burns go into the barn that day? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you go in there yourself? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Baker said he did not desire to ask any further questions, and Whittington was sent back to his cell.

*Thos. Carter*, a colored convict, being sworn, testified that on the day after the murder he heard Burns and Whittington conversing together, and, hearing the name of Jefferds mentioned, he walked up behind them to listen to what was said, as he had a curiosity to hear about the murder; while standing near them, unseen by them, he heard Whittington say to Burns, "you hadn't ought to hit him so hard." Burns replied, "I meant to kill the —— of a ——."

*Dr. Woodcock* testified that he had made an examination of the axe No. 3 (the sharp one,) and was of opinion that the spots found on it were blood marks; couldn't say whether human blood or not; the light had been so bad the past few days that it was impossible to make a thorough microscopical examination.

*Dr. Pryne*, the prison physician, testified that the stains on the axe might possibly be blood stains, but he would not like to pronounce them so positively.

*Thos. McDonel* (convict) testified that he went with Mr. Forrest and Mr. Miller to the hay-loft when it was first announced that Jefferds had been murdered; on reaching the hay-loft they found the window or door in front of where Jefferds lay closed.

This closed the evidence, and the jury, after being out a few minutes, returned with the following verdict:

We find that Charles M. Jefferds came to his death by blows inflicted on the head by Burns *alias* "Brick," or Brickley, and that George Whittington was accessory to the act.

Signed, CHARLES W. JOHNSON,
Foreman.

The Coroner directed that Burns and Whittington be kept in separate cells until after the action of the Grand Jury.

Burns is a very vicious looking man, twenty-three years of age, and was sent to Sing Sing about nine months ago, from New-York City, for burglary. He has previously served a term in the Auburn Prison.

Whittington is about the same age, and was also sent to Prison from New-York for an attempt at burglary.

#### Shipwrecks in San Francisco Harbor.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes a list of upward of sixty ships, steamers and square-rigged vessels which have been wrecked, or greatly injured, in and about the harbor of San Francisco during the past nineteen years. In commenting upon this list the *Bulletin* says:

"The greatest number of disasters converge upon a few points—Mile Rock, Arch Rock, Little Alcatraz, South Bight, Fort Point and Point Reyes, seem to have been the most fatal places. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1849, including also three months of the succeeding year, 500 ships and other sailing crafts entered this harbor from seaward, without pilots, and without any disaster overtaking them. These ships were many of them poor sailers, some of them little better than hulks. In the greater number of instances the masters had never entered the harbor before, and knew nothing of it save what was learned from charts imperfectly drawn. But these masters piloted their ships with their eyes open, and the ever-present sense of danger made them cautious and watchful. In looking over the list, it appears that a large proportion of these disasters occurred not from stress of weather, but from obscure dangers and errors of judgment. Since the publication of the charts of the Coast Survey, every rock, shoal, bar, headland and projecting point in and about this harbor have been so accurately defined that any ship master of ordinary skill can enter and leave the port with reasonable safety, and with a positive knowledge of every danger which is to be encountered. The set of tides, currents and eddies are well known after a little observation, and a large number of ship-masters act as their own pilots year after year without a single disaster. For seven months or more of each year we have the prevailing trade winds from the northwest. Every vessel leaving the port must either beat out of the harbor or take a tug. A considerable number of accidents have occurred in later years in beating out. Vessels have been either caught in an eddy, or missed stays, or both mishaps have occurred at the same time. Latterly, the business of towing vessels to sea has very much increased, and foreign-bound ships especially patronize the tugs.

By a recapitulation of some of these disasters we find that five have occurred at Mile Rock, four at Point Lobos, three at Arch Rock, three at Point Reyes, three at Punta Arenas, five at Fort Point, four at South Bight, three at Pigeon Point, three at Alcatraz Island, two at Point Bonita, &c. Fort Point and Mile Rock seem to have been the most fatal places. From such data as we have been able to gather, we think losses from disasters to sea-going vessels in the harbor and vicinity, covering a period of nineteen years, somewhat exceed three millions of dollars."

### TENNESSEE POLITICS.

#### Letter from Gen. N. B. Forrest.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 15, 1860.

*To the Editor of the Memphis Appeal:*

GENTS: An influence is at work in this State, as I have discovered since my departure from Memphis, to preclude any participation by the late Confederate soldiers in the coming Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, to be held at Nashville on the 9th of June, and in the National Democratic Convention, to be held at New-York on the 4th of July.

It does not amount to a purpose to arbitrarily do this thing; but is felt in efforts to induce every one who took any part in the recent struggle of the Confederacy for independence, to decline attending at these assemblies upon pretended grounds of expediency, and to submit the representation of Tennessee at New-York to men who are known to be for the Union.

Upon consultation with many of my late associates in the war, I have concluded to advise against any further emasculation of ourselves in the party movements of the State.

We are already sufficiently proscribed in the Constitution and statutes which now govern the State, against our consent, the proscription of which has, through the mendacious hostility of our legislative enemies, been added to time and again, until now we barely live under the accumulated weight of disfranchisement and oppression. Shall we superadd, by our own action, to those proscriptions and exorcisms of ourselves from all participation in the assemblies of the State and National Democracy, and publish to the world a confession that we are too unworthy to intrude ourselves into the councils of the party? The National Democratic Party, through its committee, have invited us to take part in the Convention, which is to assemble at New-York on the 4th of July. It prescribes no test oaths, no qualifications dependent upon the part we have taken in the late war, but, like a true constitutional party, it opens its doors and invites all who may choose to come, without reference to the past. To suggest, then, an answer to so catholic an invitation, that we, who are the true representatives of the greater portion of the Constitution men of the States, feel ourselves unworthy to soil the deliberations of that Convention with our presence, would exhibit us in an attitude of servile degradation, that I trust we have not reached as yet. In this view of the case, then, it is my advice (given from a sense of duty, and against a reluctance which is adverse to any personal display of myself in a matter of this kind,) to all my comrades to participate in the county meetings, and to send up full delegations to Nashville on the 9th of June, composed of good and true men, without reference to the divisions which were made by the war.

The only hope of a restoration of a good government in this country is the success of the National Democracy in the next Presidential campaign. I trust my late comrades will not, from expediency or other motives, absent themselves from a participation in the political exercises which are to result in the choice of standard bearers, made with a view to so patriotic and desirable an end. So far as I am personally concerned, I have no desire to take any part in politics, nor to occupy any political position whatever; but I do not wish to see my State represented by men whose only claim to public favor is the dexterity with which they took either side of the question in the late war, as interest dictated, and who bank upon it as their only capital for popular support. N. B. FORREST.

#### The Late Hon. John Woodruff of Connecticut.

*From the New-Haven Palladium, May 21.*

The public were startled Wednesday morning to hear of the death of Hon. JOHN WOODRUFF. It was sudden indeed. He was feeling better than usual in the morning, having for a day or two past been more indisposed than on days immediately preceding, and had been reading the morning papers, when, feeling unwell, he lay down. He soon raised himself up, complained of pain in his chest and throat, and almost immediately expired. The death of Mr. WOODRUFF leaves a blank in the community which cannot easily be filled. Few of our citizens, if any, were more universally beloved; few, if any, had more engaging or excellent qualities. His public services were such as to give him a place of prominence in the history of our commonwealth. At the early age of twenty-eight he was choosen a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, in 1854. The next year he was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives by the American Party, being elected over SAMUEL ARNOLD, of Haddam, and served with fidelity and ability. In 1857 he was run again for the same office, but was defeated, his antagonist again being SAMUEL ARNOLD. In 1859 he was again nominated for Congressman and elected over Mr. ARNOLD. In 1861 he was renominated for the fourth time, but defeated by JAMES E. ENGLISH. Since 1862, to the time of his death, Mr. WOODRUFF has held the office of Collector of internal revenue for the Second Congressional District, the perplexing duties of which he has discharged to the public satisfaction.

Mr. WOODRUFF was born in Hartford, (now West Hartford,) Feb. 12, 1826, and consequently was forty-two years old. Without the early advantages of money or education, he won his way from comparative obscurity to a high and honorable position. In early life he was a hard-working, industrious mechanic. For a long time he was an active member of our Fire Department, and has held various positions in our City Government. Few men had a better understanding of human nature, or used their knowledge more discreetly. Wherever he went he made friends. In private life he was a cultivated, Christian gentleman, in all his intercourse with his fellow-men exhibiting the greatest kindness and benevolence. Of the utmost cheerfulness of disposition, we doubt if he ever felt gloomy, or if a petulant or uncharitable word ever passed his lips. Throughout his public life none of his constituents, of whatever party, found cause to complain of his neglect. Amid all the pressing duties of Washington life, he found time to attend to the calls of everyone. No request ever made to him was unheeded.

Mr. WOODRUFF's speech, delivered in the House of Representatives July 12, 1856, on the occasion of BROOKS' assault on SUMNER, gained him a wide reputation. It was well characterized by a Washington correspondent, at the time, as "a pungent and able production." His reply to Col. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, who waited upon Mr. WOODRUFF as the friend of BROOKS, will never be forgotten. To the question, "Do you recognize the code of honor?" Mr. WOODRUFF replied, "I recognize no laws but those of God and my country." Our readers will remember the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. WOODRUFF on his return from Washington in March, 1861. It was a deserved tribute to his popularity.

#### A New Sensation—Descending Niagara Falls in an India Rubber Boat.

*From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, May 22.*

CHARLES OCKFORD, of this city, the sixty-hour skater, has conceived the idea of making the perilous passage over the Falls of Niagara in an India rubber life-boat of peculiar construction. A few weeks ago the idea suggested itself to his mind, and upon communicating it to some Eastern gentlemen, it was proposed by them that a purse of $30,000 be raised to induce him to make the undertaking. He accordingly perfected his scheme and the contract for building the boat has been let to the Goodyear Rubber Company for $1,000. The boat will be an oblong, with a mean diameter of eight feet, six inches thick at the top and sides and three feet thick at the bottom. A shaft of the same material will extend from side to side in the center, on which will be swung on a pivot a seat, to which the adventurous occupant will be fastened. Opening at the top will be an aperture sufficiently large for him to get inside, after which it will be filled with air and closed up. It is calculated that sufficient air can be retained to sustain life about twenty minutes. A small cable will be attached to the ball by which it will be towed after the descent shall have been made, for which purpose parties will be stationed below the falls. The model of this novel craft is now in this city, and there is no doubt that the attempt to carry this startling project into execution will be made during the present season. Should he succeed, Mr. SYDNEY DOTY, of Pontiac, will also undertake the same feat.

#### Work at the Lowell Woolen Mills.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* gives the following account of what is at present going on in the woolen mills in that city:

"The Middlesex Mills are running their full work and time, and employ seven hundred and fifty hands. The leading article manufactured now is ladies' sacking, of which they make a large variety of colors and mixtures—some fifty or sixty in all. There is a fair demand for these goods. Besides the sackings they manufacture quite a variety of other goods, such as beaver cloths, cassimere coatings, thibets, carriage cloths, opera flannels, fancy cloakings and blankets. The manufacture of shawls, on which for several years one of the mills was run exclusively, has been abandoned, and another class of goods is manufactured on the same machinery. The Company will make some improvements in its buildings this season, the most important of which which be building a substantial brick dye house in the place of an old wooden one which is now used. CHASE's Mills are running all their machinery, and give employment to about 200 hands. Their work is exclusively on fancy cassimeres. There has been a good demand for Spring and Summer styles until within a short time. They are now making heavier qualities for Fall trade. The Bevidere Woolen Company run two mills, one on Lawrence-street and the other on Howe-street in Belvidere. They are both running on full time and work and employ about 150 hands. They manufacture plain, twilled and printed flannels. C. A. STOTT's Woolen Mill is running on full time and employs sixty hands and runs seven sets of machinery. It manufactures plain and twilled flannels. DUGDALE's Worsted Mill is run by JAMES DUGDALE, Esq., who began the manufacture of worsted yarns in Lowell eight years ago. He employs about eighty hands, including quite a number of girls and boys, and works ten hours a day. Within a short time Mr. DUGDALE has engaged in the manufacture of alpaca braids and has now in operation eighty braiding machines. Each machine will braid 200 yards a day, making the product of all the machines 16,000 yards per day, and yet they do not supply the demand. Mr. DUGDALE will soon put in twenty more machines. The braids are of various colors, qualities and widths."

#### Hardships of Soldiers on the Western Frontier.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following extract from a letter from a private soldier, dated Fort Stevenson, Dakotah Territory, April 10:

"Our long and dreary Winter seems at length to be coming to a close, and we have had a hard Winter of it indeed. Sickness has been rife throughout the camp, though no case has yet proved fatal. One morning in February no less than thirty men were on sick report out of these three companies. Scurvy is the most common disease among us. I never witnessed any cases of this kind before coming up the river. The disease afflicts the sufferers in different ways. The feet of some swell to an enormous size, their flesh becomes soft and flabby, and assumes blue and yellowish tints, while if you press the part affected with your thumb or finger, on withdrawing your hand the impression still remains. Other patients become frightfully emaciated. The teeth become loose and the gums sore in nearly every case. We suffered terribly during the latter part of November and the cold month of December. Never shall I forget the cold, cold nights we passed, the thermometer eighteen degrees below zero, and nothing to protect us from the cutting wind but a thin flap of canvas. We got into our new-built quarters about the first of January. I believe that want of vegetables, exposure and poor rations were the principal causes of scurvy at this post.

To the casual visitor or military inspector, who remains a day or two at these distant posts, matters appear all right; but let the latter throw off for a few minutes the rigid dignity of a regular army officer, and address a few pertinent questions to the privates of the companies which he may be inspecting, he will then discover whether the soldier actually gets the rations intended for him by the Government, or whether a small ration of beans or rice, rancid pork and watery coffee, are likely to bring on scurvy during the ensuing Winter. It is a curious but undeniable fact that the disease has been confined to the private soldiers, while the citizens around the post not in Government employ have been entirely free from it.

I wonder how the thousands of feet of pine lumber which were burned for firewood last Winter, will be accounted for, and the piles of oats which lay exposed to the weather for months on the banks of the Missouri River, below the post.

What made that crowd of soldiers throng around the bakery each day, eagerly demanding a loaf of bread for ten cents? Did these men receive the plentiful rations allowed by Uncle Sam, or were their appetites increased to voracity by pursuing on foot the wild creatures of the West? I beheld the same sights at Fort Rice, D. T., in the Spring of 1867, a struggling, writhing crowd of men around the bakery, resembling more a pack of wolves around the carcass of a buffalo, than a party of well-disciplined regular army soldiers.

You, my friend, who have been on the frontiers, know the real state of things, but there are thousands, yes, millions in the United States, who are not aware of the unnecessary privations and hardships to which we are daily subjected."

#### Another Survivor of the Minnesota Indian Massacre.

Mr. J. F. WILSON, in a letter from Kilbourn City, Columbia County, Wis., 15th instant, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

"Two of our citizens crossed the Wisconsin River to-day, and had passed the junction of two roads, when a poor, emaciated little creature, apparently a boy of a dozen years old, ran across the angle or point between the roads, and inquired of the persons referred to if that was the road leading to Kilburn. Informed that it was, he passed on, and one of the men remarked that that boy ran just like an Indian. A few moments after the boy was overtaken by a man in a buggy, who took him up and brought him to town, where he told the following sad story of his life:

He says his father's name was SIMEON (or SIMON) CASE; that he emigrated from Oswego County, New-York, to the vicinity of New-Ulm, Minnesota, and resided there with his family at the time of the Indian massacre in 1862. He saw his father, mother, and brothers and sister scalped alive, and their heads split open with tomahawks. The Indians took Mr. CASE's horses and gun, which were in town to-day in the possession of the murderers. The surviving boy, who was then ten years old, was carried away and adopted into a family of Chippewas, with whom he has wandered for six dreary years in the woods, but where he does not know—suffering indescribable hardships, and compelled at times to subsist on muskrats, skunks and reptiles. His hardships, and mental and physical sufferings, have told fearfully on his constitution, although he says that he has not been sick during his captivity. He has probably grown but little, as he is very diminutive for a boy of sixteen years.

Soon after he arrived in town, seeing some Indians pass along the street, he pointed out two of them as the murderers of his parents and little brothers and sisters. The story seemed so improbable at the time that it elicited little attention. But a thorough inquiry into the matter leaves no doubt that the boy tells a truthful story of his sufferings and misfortunes, and that he pointed out to our citizens the fiendish brutes who murdered his relatives and have been his tormentors for six fearful years. But his story was not credited in time; the murderers were gone. The boy offers to hunt them, and shoot them, if any of our citizens will go with him, but says he knows that the Indians will tomahawk him if they ever get sight of him. He has forgotten the meaning of uncle and aunt, and does not know the name of any living relative. Young CASE says he has avenged himself on two Indian Chiefs, whom he has made bite the dust, and declares the other guilty ones shall whenever a safe opportunity offers."

#### Recovery of a Palmetto Medal.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, May. 19.*

WILLIAM H. PEGG, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently saw exposed for sale in that city, one of the medals presented by this city to the members of the Charleston Company of Volunteers in the Mexican war, and purchased it with a view to its restoration to the recipient or the survivors of his family. The medal, which is of silver, bears on one side the coat of arms of this city, with the inscription "Presented by the City of Charleston to the Charleston Company of Volunteers in Mexico," accompanied by the name, DAVID W. CORKLE, and on the reverse "Vera Cruz, Cherubusco, Chepultnoec, Garita de Belen." DAVID W. CORKLE, to whom the medal was awarded, died at Pero o, Mexico, and there is now standing in the house of the Palmetto Engine Company, of which he was one of the founders, we believe, a tablet to his memory. Mr. PEGG was offered $50 for the medal by a party who wished to melt it down for its intrinsic value, but most generously refused, and now desires to present it to any of the survivors of Mr. CORKLE who may be best entitled to receive it.

#### A Leopard on the Rampage.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 17.*

Yesterday, during the removal of the cages containing the animals still remaining in Ames' Museum, on St. Charles-street, the one containing the leopard was overturned and the bottom broken out. Quick as lightning the terrible beast leaped through the opening and dashed down the street. Pedestrians and vehicles gave him a wide berth. One would have thought, from the facility with which room was made for him to pass, that he was the pestilence *in propria personæ*. Scared, and utterly surprised at the strange situation in which he found himself, his object appeared more to escape the crowd than to attack it. He crossed Canal-street, and, continuing his career, finally brought up in a china store on Charles-street. On his entrance the place was immediately vacated, and he was left undisputed monarch of the premises. The keeper here overtook him, and the animal promptly submitted himself again to captivity. The damage done to the store was promptly liquidated, and Mr. Leopard returned to his old quarters.

#### A Divorce Case in Connecticut.

*From the Hartford Courant, May 22.*

Mrs. JULIA A. GRANT, formerly of this city, publishes a card in the Bridgeport papers, in which she says that she married JAMES M. GRANT nineteen years ago in Manchester, thence moved to this city, and about three years ago to Bridgeport; that she lived with him till a year ago, and that the divorce which he recently obtained from her is illegal, having been obtained without any notice being served upon her. She concludes as follows:

"If JAMES M. GRANT wants a divorce from JULIA A. GRANT why don't he give me a legal notice, and give me a chance to defend myself, as any one but a sneaking coward would? I have no desire to live with him again, knowing him as well as I do. Mr. GRANT, without others' help, why did you not come out publicly, honorably and honestly, and I should have no fault to find; but not sneak into Tolland County to obtain a divorce? What are you afraid of, that you prefer to get it in this sneaking way?"

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## THRIFT.

*From the Atlantic for June.*

My ships are blown about the world,
From Heart's Content to iceless Ind;
The tides play out, the winds come down,
And perils follow tide and wind.

When fancy tricks me into dreams,
I see my love in royal rooms,—
More than a queen where all are queens,
And kings beside her seem like grooms.

Meanwhile she spins her wheel indoors,
Beginning when the days begin;
"We shall not want"—her very words—
"Though never ship of thine come in."

## THE STORY OF PAULINE.

*From Temple Bar.*

### CHAPTER I.

DARLING: I found your letter last night, buried as usual in our trysting-tree, and read over every word a dozen times. How can you expect me to agree with or acquiesce in it, who love you so dearly? Little one, you don't know, you can't guess, in that sweet, innocent heart of yours, what I feel for you—what it would be to me to lose you. I would rather a thousand times be dead and cold in my grave, blind and deaf to all the things that are so dear to one in youth and strength, than live to know I must do without my darling in all the weary years to come. Not to look into your eyes, not to feel the touch of your dear hand—ah, child! if you only realized the dearth and famine those words contain for me, you would never write me your dutiful maxims and pious pruderies. I don't blame you, you dear little saint; it is not because I'm a world-worn sinner myself that I should laugh at the goodness and purity of a little white dove like you. You did not see me in church last Sunday—the first time I have been for years—I never took my eyes off you. I almost smiled to see you staggering under a gigantic prayer-book with an enormous cross on the back. You can't think how I strained my ears to catch the sound of your voice as you uttered all the responses; and when you sang, it seemed to me I heard your sweet voice above all the rest. I haven't been a good man, Pauline; they've taken care to let you know that, haven't they? but for once I was in love with religion, when I saw your upturned face, with its rapt, devout expression, looking like some cherub's, in its frame of curly, auburn locks. Think, child, how it lies in your power to reclaim a sinner! If you were mine, mine altogether, I should never want to be bitter or wicked any more; you might make me so good—I dare say in time I should be quite a different man; and you know there's something said,—somewhere in your Bible,—about leaving father and mother, and cleaving to your wife or husband; and so you know, dearest, if you were only once mine, it would be your positive duty to give up everything for me. Who loves you as I do? If you gave me up to-morrow, and promised all your life long to see me no more, what could make up to you for losing me? Don't think me vain for saying this, Pauline; I'm only judging your heart by mine. I know that the whole world would be nothing to me without you; I know there would be no sunshine, no brightness, no life for me—nothing but one great heart-aching care—if you were lost to me. Child, if every thought of your days and nights were full of me, as mine are full of you, there could be no hesitation in your mind as to which you would give up—your family or me. Go to your father, tell him how we love each other, tell him what our lives would be asunder, and then—if he still refuses—darling, it would be no wrong—such disobedience could not be sin in God's eyes. Decide for yourself, and trust in the heart that is too full of you, even to the very core, ever to fail you.

GEORGE STANLEY SCARLETT.

I read that dear letter twice, thrice, kissed it, laid it lovingly against my bosom, whilst the great tears, that were not all for sorrow, welled up into my eyes. Ah, how true! if I lost his love, gave him up, what would all the world beside hold for me? I was only eighteen then. Ah me! how incontrovertibly, sweetly true were those loving sophistries. For such love as ours, was it not well to give up all else, friends, ties of family, worldly goods? "It could not but be well."

I was in love—heart and mind and soul; there was a passing cloud over my happiness, because my father had refused his consent to my marrying the man who in my eyes seemed most dear, most noble, most worthy; but in my secret thoughts I had faith—the faith of youth in all things working right at last.

They said he was a scapegrace, a *vaurien!* that he was extravagant and poor. What cared I? If they had brought me a whole catalogue of crimes and sins signed with his own confession it would not have made me love him one whit the less. He was my darling. I had given up all my heart to him, and I would have said staunchly, "Let him be all you say, and still I love him." What is love worth without that blind confident devotion? He was not one of the big black giant heroes of fabulous girth, with Satanic flashes in his "bold bad eyes;" no, he was slight, rather tall, with a bright handsome face and kind laughing eyes. Perhaps his mouth was weak; sometimes I saw that when he curved up his chestnut moustache above the lip, and twisted it with lithe impatient fingers when he could not answer one of my "dutiful maxims." People were very hard upon him, I thought; very cruel, very unjust. Has one to shake one's head at him because he had been expelled from Eton for some boyish escapade, or has one to frown in virtuous indignation because he had done the same as fifty men in his set, and then, having a mean, cross-grained old father who would not pay his debts, been obliged to sell out of the Rifles? Not that he went about like a big atheistic hero cursing his fate and family, and hating every one who was more fortunate and less tempted. Not he. He was frank and kindly and generous—open as the day. "Little darling Pauline," he would say to me, "I'm not half worthy of your love; if I wasn't such a selfish fellow, I should go away and leave you for better men than me; but, darling, if I didn't have you I should die." Ah, was it not something to be loved like that—something for a little simple girl who had never known what it was to be loved and praised and flattered before? I had run wild all my life, untamed, unchecked? I was not a beauty like my stately black-haired sister Doris. When I was seventeen Capt. Scarlett came home (his father's place was next to ours,) and he loved me—loved me in spite of beautiful stately Doris. Men had never had eyes for me before when she was present; ah! was it not sweet flattery to my simple soul to be loved—ay, more than loved by a man who had mixed with all the loveliest women of the day? But when my father saw it he called me gravely to him, saying, "Pauline, this must not be." And I had cried in a frightened voice:

"Must not? Oh, papa—why?"

He answered, quite kindly: "My child, there are a good many reasons which little girls do not understand. Capt. Scarlett is a man of expensive tastes, extravagant, with not the best reputation in the world."

"Oh, papa!" I cried, with hot flushing cheeks, "I don't believe it."

"Hush, dear!" he said, gravely. "I am not speaking from hearsay; what I say is distinctly, undeniably true. And, Pauline, I tell you now, earnestly and seriously, I will not allow you to see him any more; you must now, and here, give me your faithful promise never to see him again without my consent."

I implored and protested; I shed many bitter tears; but my father was firm, and with a sore heart I yielded at last. But "Love will find out the way," and the dead heart of the old oak-tree in the woods received our written confessions. We had not even the poor consolation of Pyramus and Thisbe, telling our love through a chink in the wall. I was faithful to my promise; I would not hear the sound of his voice, or look in his face again. And morning and evening, when I knelt to say my prayers, my heart was heavy with the thought of this transgression against my father's wish. The Sunday before—that Sunday George spoke of in his letter—my better angel had had a great struggle with my wavering heart, and in the end had conquered, so that with much bitterness and yearning of soul I had written a last letter, beseeching him not to hinder the obedience I owed to my father. In quick answer came his letter, that dear letter I have told you word for word. It changed the current of my thoughts. I could not give up my darling. I would go to my father, would implore him piteously to let us love one another; and if he should still be hard and obdurate, I would—ah! I knew not what.

There was a slow footstep on the lawn, then a crunching of the gravel, and I heard the click of the latch on the little gate opening to the wood. I looked down—it was my father smoking his after-dinner cigar. I took a sudden resolution, and with hot cheeks and fluttering heart, I caught my hat from the little white bed, and ran down the broad polished staircase, and out into the wood. Papa heard my quick step: he turned and smiled upon me.

"Well, Miss Lightfoot," he said, kindly, "are you coming to bear me company?" My cheeks were dyed with painful crimson. I could hear the quick beats against my side, and I was silent, gasping for breath. "You should not run so, Pauline," my father said, anxiously. "You are none too strong that you should play these mad pranks with yourself. Stand still, child, and get your breath." A little further on there was a great oak trunk that had been recently felled.

"Papa, come and sit down with me, please," I gasped, and again I felt dizzy with the great rush of blood to brain and heart.

He acquiesced silently, and we sat down side by side. I tried to speak, but could not force out the words, only sat shivering from head to foot. Presently he turned and looked at me with a long searching gaze. I was white and sick now.

"Tell me, Pauline!" he uttered, gravely, taking the cigar from his lips.

Sudden courage came to me, and I cried: "Papa, I cannot give him up!"

Surely there seems no harder thing than to tell a father that one loves some man very dearly; all one's instinctive delicacy seems to shrink back upon one like the curling leaves of the little sensitive plant. I went on, desperately:

"If you only knew how we cared for each other. We don't want any money, papa; and why should you mind for what we do not value?"

There was a grave silence that seemed an eternity of torture to me.

"You don't want to break my heart?" I sobbed.

My father laid his cigar down beside him, and turned to me.

"Pauline," he said, kindly, but with a sad, earnest expression in his face, "I do not think I am one of those men who thwart their children's wishes and refuse their prayers from tyranny or motives of worldliness. You and Doris have not had much hardship to complain of from your father—have you?"

"Oh no, papa!" I cried, quickly.

"If I see your heart set upon a thing—if I know that, by granting what you ask, I should make you very happy—do you think I should refuse unless there were some grave cause?"

I hung my head; that argument seemed unanswerable.

"My child, very few people marry their first loves, and well for them they do not. It may seem harsh and unfeeling to you now, but take my word for it, if you obey my wish and give up Captain Scarlett, you will see men more suited to you than he is, and some day you will be very thankful you did not have your own way."

"Never!" I sobbed, indignantly.

"You think so now, dear—it would be strange if you did not. But you are a mere child, younger even than your years. Come, be brave, Pauline. Trust your father."

His calm words seemed to be taking my dream, my hopes, stealthily away from me; and, like some sleeper weighed upon by nightmare, I made a mighty effort to rouse myself. My cheeks were burning until the tears forced themselves into my eyes. My hands and feet were icy cold. For a moment I thought of taking the precious letter from my breast, and placing it in papa's hands;—surely that would move him;—but then a vague dim sense came over me that what was so sweet and touching to me would seem different in the eyes of a man who had outgrown all sentiment. Do we ever give our parents credit for knowing the meaning of the word romance by practical experience?

"Papa," I said, trembling gently, and yet with unflinching resolve, "I will never give him up. If you brought some great crime against him, then I should have to do as you commanded me, if it broke my heart. He has no fault, only the fault of being poor. I am not like Doris. I don't want to be a great lady. I don't care a bit for fine clothes and carriages; it is he who makes the sacrifice—not I."

"You are quite right, Pauline," answered my father, gravely; "it would be Capt. Scarlett's sacrifice—that is my very objection to your marrying him."

"Papa!" I exclaimed, with wide-open eyes.

"If I could give you a fortune the case would be different; but you know that is impossible. For the position I am obliged to keep up I am a poor man; the most I could afford to give you would be a hundred a year. Capt. Scarlett has four hundred a year left him by an aunt. This I know from his father—an income barely sufficient to keep him like a gentleman in his own set. I know the sort of man he is well—good-natured, unstable, selfish, weak as water, who would promise and swear every mortal vow under the sun to get what he wanted for the time, and probably intend to keep his vows. But it is not in his nature to sacrifice himself for others. I don't want to pain you, my poor little girl, but if you married him, he would in time feel you a weight and drag upon him, and be ready to curse, perhaps to your face, the day he ever saw you."

The indignant knot rose in my throat. "You don't know him, papa."

"I cannot expect you to believe me, my dear; but you must trust to my judgment. Now let us say no more about it."

I rose to my feet and stood before my father with streaming eyes, my fingers locked painfully together.

"Papa, I do not want to be undutiful or ungrateful, but I will not give him up. You may lock me up or send me away, or do what you like with me, but I am resolved. I love him with all my heart. I will marry him.

There was no anger in my father's kind eyes at my rash words, only grave compassion.

"You will know better some day, Pauline. Go in now, child; it is getting cold. Some days hence I will talk to you again."

I turned away, half ashamed, half regretful, leaving my father still sitting on the fallen oak, and went slowly through the deepening shades to my room. How bitterly I cried! With what wickedness, what bitter ingratitude, my heart reproached me! To have spoken those proud rebellious words to my father—my father, who had been so patient and gentle with me. But I could not, I would not give up my darling.

A week after papa sent for me.

"We have decided what to do with you, Pauline," he said. "You are to promise us that you will not see or hold any communication with Capt. Scarlett for a year; and if at the end of that time you are still of the same opinion, we shall not oppose your wishes any longer."

My eyes glistened with delight. What was a year? Was it likely we should change in twelve months?

"Meantime," continued my father, "you are to spend a couple of months with your aunt Catherine, in London. In a fortnight, when your mamma has had time to equip you, I shall take you to London. I will see Capt. Scarlett myself, and tell him of our determination."

"Papa," I asked, wistfully, "may I not see him, or write to him once?"

"No," answered my father, quickly. "I will explain everything."

I went to London, to my aunt, Lady Nugent, and she took me to all manner of grand entertainments. I enjoyed it thoroughly. I was very happy, for had I not profound faith in the future? Sometimes, when we drove round the park in my aunt's grand barouche, I saw him standing by the rails with a knot of men or lingering by some carriage full of aristocratic beauties. He did not raise his hat, or even seem to let his glance fall upon me, but when I turned my head, from a sudden impulse, as I passed, I caught the full bright gaze fixed tenderly upon me. Once at a ball we met, too, and it seemed so hard that he should not ask me to dance or come to speak to me. But, late in the evening, he was standing opposite me in a quadrille, and, as he passed me, he whispered, with some bitterness, "Is it too long to wait?" and I answered, quickly, "Not if it were ten years instead of one." I knew what he meant; my partner was Viscount Heronmere, and for the last three weeks he had followed me everywhere, like my shadow. He was kind and generous; youth, good looks and money were his; perhaps if I had never seen George I might have come to care for him. He proposed for me to my father, and I was implored, entreated by my family not to refuse such a marriage. Papa absolutely forbade me to mention Captain Scarlett to him, and Lord Heronmere, believing he could make me love him by kindness and perseverance, would not be daunted by my first rejection. In the shooting season papa asked him down, and he put off a grand party at his own place to come. I might have made a grander match than beautiful Doris—her lover was only a baronet; but what cared I for wealth and titles in comparison with my own handsome George Scarlett? I be false to him! I break his heart, because father, mother, sister, urged, scolded and entreated perpetually! I loved them all—I would have given up anything for them—but him. One afternoon the shooting party passed me on their way home as I rambled through the woods alone. I did not offer to join them, but Lord Heronmere stopped at my side, and the rest passed discreetly on to the house. How vexed I felt; it was in my heart to be pettish with the poor fellow, but I thrust the cross inclination from me and turned to him, smiling.

"Have you had good sport?" I asked.

"Not very," he answered, "I shot awfully badly; missed my bird half a dozen times. I suppose I was thinking of something else."

He stood still, and I was forced to glance upward. He looked so brave and bright standing there, his gun across his shoulder and the setting sun slanting through the boughs upon his stalwart frame, I could not help but feel a little touched at the wistful look in his kind eyes.

"Miss Pauline," he said, "won't you have pity on me?" It seemed so odd this big strong man asking pity at the hands of a poor little forlorn maiden like me that I half smiled. He took my hand and said again, "Won't you try to love me?"

My face grew quite grave in a moment, but I did not take my hand away—left it trembling, with its clasp tightening upon it.

"Lord Heronmere," I said, faltering. "I must tell you—they forbade me, but I owe all your kindness some better return than silence now. If my heart were not quite full of some one else, so full that I have not a thought or wish away from him, I believe I might have come to care for you; but I am engaged by every tie I consider sacred and binding, by the whole strength of my love, to some one I am not allowed to name to you."

The kind, brave face turned so white—it was his hand that shook now—mine that clasped his.

"It was hardly fair to me," he uttered in a low voice.

"But papa does not consider me engaged; he has refused his consent—I am not even allowed to see Geor—to see——"

"Thank you for telling me," Lord Heronmere said, sighing.

"Will you keep my secret?" I pleaded. "Ah! if you would only be so generous as to pretend you care for me no longer, to go away and seem as if you had forgotten me. If——"

He was silent for some moments, his mouth working and the broad, open brow contracting as if to keep back the signs of a passing weakness. Then he looked at me, and seeing my wistful eyes, said:

"You ask me a hard thing."

"But you are generous," I pleaded, and in that moment I felt I loved him like a brother.

"I will show you how I love you by obeying you," he uttered, in a low, shaken voice. And then the color flushed into his face as, still holding my hand, he looked into my eyes and then downward at my lips.

"Let me kiss your hand," he said at last, in low, pleading tones.

I had understood his glance. I felt that great surging pity for him that I think any good-hearted woman would feel for a man who held her in a great hopeless love. I put my face quite simply to him. If George himself had been there, and known my heart, he could have taken no exception to the impulse which prompted that action. For a moment the keen light flashed into Lord Heronmere's eyes; then it died away, and he stooped and kissed me gravely on the cheek, as he would have kissed a dear sister. "Thank you," he said in a low voice, and without another word he walked on to the house.

Months rolled on, the year came to an end, and George and I met again. Shall I ever forget that day? My life has not been a long one—not very long, I am only twenty-four. Ah! if it would please God to let me die soon, to drift away out of this great, lonely world, where no one cares much for me, where no one would greatly miss me! Hush! I am forgetting; my story is not done yet. I have had some very, very happy days; shall we have good at the hand of the Lord and not evil? That day, of all others, is to be marked with a white stone.

I think papa and mamma must have forgotten what anniversary it was, for they had gone away on a visit, and I was at home alone. Doris had been married a month.

It was a bright Spring day with a hot sun, and I adorned myself in white muslin, with the peach-colored ribbons in my hair that George had loved to see me wear. I knew he would come; I had a keen presentiment that I would meet him in the woods, and thither I went. Standing there, leaning against the broad trunk of an ancient tree, I saw him come toward me with the quick impatient step I knew so well. I could not move, my heart beat so thick and fast; a strange faintness crept over me. A few minutes and he had caught me to his breast with an eager, passionate cry, and was raining kisses upon my shrinking face and trembling hands. The great glad tears poured down my cheeks; his voice was shaken too as he said:

"Little darling Pauline—my own at last!"

### CHAPTER II.

We were married; and ah! how divinely happy we were! how we loved each other!

One cannot be quite satisfied in this world; there is an alloy in our greatest pleasures, perhaps to mould our characters into firmness and truth, as base metal hardens the plastic gold into endurance. Papa was bitterly angered at the marriage, but he had given his promise and would not depart from it. He had trusted that the year of absence would have been too hard a test, for George's truth at least; he had fancied that a glimpse of the paradise of fashion and luxury would have given me new ideas on the value of wealth and position. In vain is a snare set in the sight of any bird; we had seen through it all, we were not one whit altered. Before my marriage papa spoke the first harsh words he had ever uttered to me in his life.

"Pauline," he said, "you have chosen your own life. You have put away all thought of the pain and sorrow you would cause your parents. When you are gone from here we shall try and forget you are our child. You, no doubt, will have little difficulty in overcoming any regret for the parents to whom you have forgotten both love and duty."

I stood before him with clasped hands, speechless from pain.

"I choose to have no scandal," he went on in a dry, husky voice, "therefore I let things pass as though I approved them; but, you will remember, when we part, on your wedding-day, you have left your home forever!"

I threw myself into his arms, crying passionately.

"Forgive me, papa, I have been undutiful, ungrateful! Oh! papa, only say once you forgive me, or I shall never be happy any more."

"I forgive you," he said, gravely. "I hope you will be happy." And that is all I could win from him; but as I left the room I saw him pass his hand impatiently across his eyes.

We were living in London, in apartments. I did not mind the least that the house was not in a very fashionable neighborhood, or that the rooms were furnished in the gimcrack style known to cheap furniture venders as the Louis Quatorze—oh, the unutterable sacrilege of fathering anything so vulgar and tawdry upon the Grand Monarque! But I think it grated a little upon George, who had been used to luxury and pomp from his childhood up. Of course, it was natural that he should chafe at genteel poverty, which he vowed was more degrading than absolute beggary. I felt keenly what it must be to him to come from his luxurious club to the little musty sitting-room, and be compelled to dine off greasy steaks, or worse still, the stringy baked biped known by the name of chicken, which alternated our tempting fare. I did not mind one whit, but I thought regretfully as I looked, with the happy pride of possession, at the handsome face opposite to me, I thought how he must miss the *recherché*, sociable little club and Richmond dinners, and began to reproach myself with wanting to have him always with me. At last, with a heart-breaking effort, I resolved to sacrifice my pleasure to his comfort. So I besought him to dine now and then at his club, and to mix a little in the society he had been used to. I could not expect his friends to come and see me in those inelegant lodgings—he did not even care for them to know where he lived. He refused to leave me at first, but yielded when I pressed him. I was very miserable on the evenings when he dined out. I drank my solitary cup of tea, having no heart to eat, and looked wistfully out of the window at the dull street. George did not like me to go out alone. Sometimes I cried a little, but then I comforted myself that he was happy, and I loved him so dearly that I would have given up everything in the world for him. If it crossed my mind sometimes with a shadow of pain that he could be happy away from me, I checked the thought, arguing to myself that men and women were different. Ah, would I not rather have dined day after day on the most miserable burnt-up chop with him beside me than have partaken of a banquet in Olympus that he could not share? It was hard when he began to stay out late, not coming home until one or two in the morning; but I always sat up for him. How I listened for every cab-wheel, to every footstep in the deserted street, until I was almost mad with apprehensions for his safety. What should I do if I lost my darling—if he were taken from me? I thought sometimes he would be: I idolized him so. But then when he came I could welcome him with a glad smile, and if he was vexed with me for sitting up I declared I had been reading a book it was impossible to put down. Now and then I wondered a little that he accepted my stories so readily, that he did not notice how invariably I sat up until his return, that he did not see my cheeks were pale, and my eyes hollow. But we were very happy. Sometimes he took me to the Park, or we went down to Greenwich or Richmond in a hansom, and dined there: these were grand gala days. I gave him all my money, pretending I did not care for dress, and learnt to be a wonderful seamstress, turning and furbishing up my wardrobe that he might not notice how shabby my clothes were getting.

A little girl was born to us—born dead. I grieved sadly at first, but was consoled. It was all for the best; if she had lived she would have taken me too much from him.

One Autumn we went to Homburg. George seemed to enjoy the place thoroughly; he met so many friends, the life suited him; and if he was glad, was I not thoroughly, unfeignedly happy? If he would only have kept away from the tables. Lord Heronmere was there; he came and spoke very kindly to me, but George did not like him, and so I assumed a cold, reserved manner when we met, and he, being sensitive, ceased to talk to me. One afternoon—one miserable afternoon—ah, how well I remember it! George came into our little entresol at the hotel, moody and miserable.

"I don't know what I shall do, Pauline," he groaned. "I have lost five and twenty pounds at that cursed table, and I have only five pounds to pay our bill and take us home."

My heart froze within me, but I loved him too well to reproach him. What could we do? there seemed no escape from the awful abyss of impecuniosity yawning at our feet. To borrow from his friends would be a frightful humiliation: it was no use writing home. Suddenly he glanced at my hand, and, with a thrill of pain, I understood the glance. I wore the diamond ring he had given me before we married: it was my sole possession of value—the one thing I prized. Slowly I drew it from my finger, and passed it over to him. He put his arms round me, kissed me a thousand times, called me his darling wife, and I was consoled.

He was my idol: for his sake I broke God's commandment daily: did I not deserve my punishment? Ah me! it came swiftly enough.

One Winter evening I sat alone. We had a house of our own now—very small it was, but still our own. The rain pattered dismally on the windows, the wind howled in the chimney—a miserable night, when one thought remorsefully of the poor and homeless, and felt it almost a sin to sit with drawn curtains and bright fire by the hearth. There was a loud peal at the bell: a sudden fear crept over me: voices in the hall: the door was thrown open, and papa came in. I had not seen him since my marriage.

"Papa!" I cried, running toward him; "what is the matter?"

He took me in his arms, and kissed me very kindly.

"Poor child! poor child!" he said, pityingly.

"What is it?" I muttered, in agony, my white lips almost refusing their office.

"You are to come with me at once, Pauline; the cab is at the door."

"Where is he?" I moaned. "Oh, papa! he is not dead?"

"Would to God he were!" said my father, between his teeth.

He was not dead—then nothing on earth could hurt me much.

"What do you mean?" I asked, quietly enough now.

"You are not his wife, Pauline."

"Not his wife?" I gasped, staggering with sudden sickness. "Not his wife?"

"No, my poor child; his wife is living in Italy. Her brother came to me yesterday. They have been trying for years to discover the blackguard.

The room swam, a mortal sickness came over me, and I fainted. When I came to my senses my father and the two servants were bending over me.

"Let them fetch your bonnet and cloak," papa said; "we must go at once."

"Where?" I asked; but he made a sign to me to remember the servants were present. I sent them out.

"Where?" I said again, faintly.

"Home with me, dear, to your mother."

I shook my head. He glanced at me in surprise.

"What do you mean, Pauline?"

I felt sick and giddy, but nerved myself for a great effort.

"If he had fifty wives I would not leave him——"

"Pauline!"

"Papa!—he is all the world to me," I cried, in a broken voice.

"My poor child, I pity you from my soul; but choice is not open to you—you *must* give him up, and leave his house with me to-night."

"I will never leave him."

"Pauline! do you know what the world will call you?"

"I do not care so long as he is left to me!"

Papa urged, entreated, commanded me—all fell alike on my impassive ears; at last, in great anger, he left me.

The weary hours rolled on; an anguish almost more than mortal overshadowed me. That he should have deceived me—my darling,—my idol! should have brought me into shame and dishonor; made me nameless, a reproach among men. Even in this hour my love fought against all condemnation of him. "Perhaps," I said to myself, with a painful effort to believe him less guilty, "perhaps he believed her dead; when he comes, all will be explained." But whatever the result—let everything be black against him—I would stay. My lips framed themselves into a prayer; then I stopped, shuddering—*I* pray with the resolve to sin against God, firm in my heart! ah, what mockery. "I shall never be able to pray any more," I cried, in the depths of my great despair; "never be able to go to church—never talk to him of good things, and try to lead him in the right way again." And then I sobbed, with a sudden and great pain that pierced my shrinking soul: "If he lets me, I will go."

Then, after my long waiting, I heard his key turn in the door—he had come. I could not go to meet him as my wont was; in shivering pain I stood quite still by the dying embers on the hearth. The door opened, my husband—Oh God! not *my* husband—came in.

"The fire out, Pauline?" he said, impatiently: "and it's a cursedly cold night."

Then, seeing that I made no answer, nor moved toward him, he came up close and kissed me. A great shiver ran through my frame.

"What is the matter, child? Are you ill?" he asked, anxiously.

A choking sob rose in my throat. How should I ever tell him?

"Poor little wife," he said tenderly, putting his arms round me. Then I burst into a great passion of tears, and laid my head upon his shoulder.

"Oh, George, is it true? Am I not your wife?"

I felt the quick start as I lay upon his breast, and my heart died within me.

"Who says so?" he muttered; "what have they told you?"

"Papa has been here to-night. He came to take me home."

"Pauline, my darling, you won't leave me! Oh, child, don't think too hardly of me! I swear to you I believed her dead when I married you; and afterwards I had not the courage to tell you the truth. It was years ago, when I was quite a boy. She was an intriguing Italian, old enough to be my mother."

"George, if I stay I shall lose my soul."

"And if you leave me I shall go headlong to the devil! Oh, Pauline! if you make this sacrifice for me, I will be everything to you—more than the most loving husband—only don't go away from me darling."

With his arms round me, his entreating voice, that was more than all the world else to me, ringing in my ears, what could I do but yield?

But life was never the same to me again; there was no gladness in my heart, no peace in my soul. Only my love for him absorbed my whole being, increased and strengthened by each new sacrifice I made to it, until it grew into one great agony of apprehension lest I should lose it. His wife—that I should have to write the bitter word—did not prosecute him. She was leading a life that would not bear inquiry and only wanted money. So we were poorer than ever. Ah me! what that life was for me, who, in all that had befallen me, had never known what it was to doubt him. A time of terror, of anguish, of remorse; and yet when I look back from this present to that past, it seems heaven to me, because I was still with him. But there were no longer any gala days, no drives to Richmond, no boxes at the theatre. I hated to go out, lest I might meet some contemptuous glance, some cruel sneer. For I never forgot that I, whose life had been chaste and pure, whose sin was loving too well, might, and would be classed with those who lived in open vice; might be swept past with cold disdain by the less unhappy, less sorely tried. In the days when people had called me pretty, I had never felt any pride in my good looks, except when George praised them. Now I looked with anxious inquiry into my looking-glass, watching with as eager pain the dawn of a wrinkle or the deepening of a line, as any beauty in the world of fashion, fearful of a decreasing sway, might have done. I could no longer have that happy confidence of young wives, that says to itself: "We shall grow old together; as we live day by day in sight of each other, he will not notice if I change; I shall be his wife always." Ah, that was the scorching bitterness—I was not his wife—and some day he would look at me, perhaps, and see that I had grown old and faded; and then when he met young, fresh girls, like I was once, he would remember that no real tie bound him to me. I had loved my God and my church; now my shrinking feet dared not tread the sacred porch. My trembling knees dared not bow before Him whose law I transgressed. Could I hope He would grant a prayer of mine, though my tears were blood?

And as time wore on, I saw with painful keenness that a change was coming over George; that he was growing moody and discontented. He was not unkind to me; but there was no longer the tenderness of the old days in his manner. He did not care for my caresses now, given in trembling, given despairingly, in a mute agony lest they wearied him. He was often out; when he came home not saying, as in times past, where he had been; what he had seen and heard; almost he seemed to resent my questioning.

Fifteen months passed. One day a letter came for me in a handwriting I did not recognize. The contents were these: "Do you know that Capt. Scarlett's wife is dead, and that he might marry you lawfully to-morrow if he chose? Ask him who the beautiful heiress is, by whose carriage he stands every day in the Park?" A great trembling seized me—the paper fell from my shivering hands. Then I reproached myself vehemently for putting my faith in an anonymous communication. I waited in an agony of impatience until George's return; then without a word I placed the letter in his hands. As he read he grew white to the lips, and his hand shook. He remained staring at the paper without speaking.

"George!" I gasped, and in that moment of mortal agony my voice sounded strange to me, like the voice of one dying.

"It is quite true," he answered doggedly.

"Is it true you love that woman?" I asked; a bitterness for which there are no words creeping toward my heart.

"Yes, that is true, too; but of course I shall marry you if you wish it."

Oh, my God! was ever a sin punished like my sin? I stood gazing at him with fixed burning eyeballs that were dry of tears—my tongue clove to my mouth—my heart died in mortal agony within me. Then I moved away to the window like one in a dream, and he left the room and the house without another word to me.

I have never seen him again. It is two years since that day when I died—died and went into the Hades where the soul suffers torture. * * And he—he lives happy, they say—is prosperous—has a name in the world. * * * Would I have it otherwise? Would I know him suffering, haunted by an anguish of remorse? Nay, that would I not; for it was him I loved, not my own self. Surely my sin is expiated; surely mercy will not let this torture last. Daily, nightly, through my bitter tears, I cry with Thekla: "I have lived and loved—let me die!"

## TO A BEAUTY OF THE SEASON.

*From London Society.*

When first I knew thee, Mirabel,
Thy cheek with Nature's roses glowed,
The golden locks I loved so well
In unadorned luxuriance flowed;
Thy gentle eyes of heaven's own hue
Threw glances innocent of art,
And mirrored in their depths of blue
Each movement of thy guileless heart.

But all is changed now, Mirabel,—
That piled-up hair, those clust'ring curls,
With store of borrowed tresses swell
That once were some poor peasant girl's;
The stain of carmine ill supplies
The banished grace of blushes red;
And where truth only lit thine eyes
False belladonna gleams instead.

When first I loved thee, Mirabel,
And for my love no favor found,
My heart sustained the anguish fell
Of what I deemed a deadly wound;
But since I've seen thine every charm
Debased into a painted lie,
I feel my heart is healed from harm,
And bid my pain and thee good-bye.

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**GIBSON, THE SCULPTOR.**—In person he was very handsome; of middle height and well-knit figure. The head was well placed on the shoulders, and the feet and hands were in good proportion. The medallion cast I have of his profile is beautiful. The features are regular and noble, and the chin strong and firm, the eyes deep-set, the brow straight, not very high, but full over the temples, and projecting slightly over the eyes. The face itself was intellectual and expressive. GIBSON had longed from his earliest years to be a sculptor and to go to Rome. He fulfilled both wishes. No life professed more unity of purpose; no life more strenuously carried out its profession. The study of sculpture as a classic art, and carrying out the result of study in his work, were the alpha and omega of his being. He was intelligent and upright; but his one creed in religion and his one code in morals were belief in, and devotion to, art. His whole life was spent as a votary of that faith. He has often told me that he had been in youth a docile and obedient lad, with no desire to break established routine in anything: but it was literally impossible for him to pursue the trade to which he had been apprenticed. He left it, and he might have been imprisoned for breaking his indentures, but fortunately his master was of milder or more sympathetic nature than others of his class, and through the kind interest of ROSCOE, the historian and true follower of the mediæval Mæcenas, LORENZO DE' MEDICI, he was enabled to leave his first calling, and to apply himself to his true vocation.

He had a good many friends in his youth among medical students. His anatomical studies led him into their society, and he used to say that his marvelous knowledge of the proportions and muscular development of the human figure was chiefly acquired in the dissecting-rooms he frequented with them. There was a difficulty in procuring subjects for dissection at that time, so that medical students were often employed themselves, or employed others, in procuring dead bodies for that purpose.

I have heard him tell, with simple and graphic force, anecdotes of this period of his life which might have been worked up by EDGAR POE into awful and fear-inspiring romances. One of these stories he told with great tenderness. He and some of his friends had obtained the right, by payment of a considerable sum, of disinterring the corpse of a person who had lately died in a hospital. They went to the churchyard at night and dug up the coffin. No particulars of the sex or age of the corpse had been given. It was a bright moonlight night, and when the lid was removed a beautiful young woman was discovered beneath the pauper's shroud. She had been too lately buried for death to alter her beauty, and she lay before them so white and lovely, with her smooth hair braided over her forehead and hanging down round the delicate throat, that these wild youths were awed. "We stood quite still looking at her," he said, "and then, without a word, the coffin was closed and we lowered it into the ground again. We had not spoken a syllable, but we had all felt alike that it was impossible to touch her." I fancy I have traced some shadowy recollection of this incident on one of his monumental bassi-relievi. He used to tell another story which he called a ghost story, whenever the conversation turned on apparitions or spectres. I heard him tell this one at Knebworth to Lord LYTTON, (he was then SIR EDWARD,) and to Mr. FORSTER. The story dated at the time he was apprenticed to a chimney-piece carver and manufacturer. It was the custom in this establishment for one of the young men employed in the manufactory to sleep in the warehouse every night. They took it by turns to do so, week by week. The yard and ground-floor offices were encumbered by pieces of marble and masses of stone, chimney-pieces and other specimens of work, and the property was too valuable to be left unguarded. The person left in charge slept on the first floor.

The night that was to commence GIBSON'S week of guard, some of his surgeon friends had asked him to deposit in the warehouse a coffin which had been exhumed for the purposes of dissection. It was a good place of concealment. The superstitious horror of the practice of dissection was at its fever height at that moment. The name of resurrectionist was equivalent to that of murderer. It was a service of peril to obtain a body for anatomical purposes. The transfer of the body or coffin, when disinterred, from the grave to the surgeon's operating-room, was always attended with risk, and was generally performed with the greatest secrecy and by the most indirect road. The coffin was to be placed in concealment for the night in the warehouse, and by earliest dawn it was to be taken to the surgeon's. It had been brought in late at night, and was stowed away among the marble and stone fragments. Before GIBSON went to bed he made his rounds, armed as usual, and examined well the yard and ground floor of the warehouse, and found all in order. The blocks of marble and stone, the finished and unfinished work, lay around him, heaped up in apparent disorder, but arranged, nevertheless, in a certain method evident to an accustomed observer. When he went to bed he was more wakeful than usual, and lay on his pillow looking through the window opposite his bed, at the bright full moon filling his room with clear white light. At last, the stillness and the radiance became oppressive. His thoughts turned to the corpse in the warehouse below, as silent and as cold as the inanimate stone around it. Was it in truth so? What if it were less motionless than he supposed it to be? What if the spirit which had once animated it should come to expostulate with the sacrilegious persons who had disturbed it, and avenge itself on the one left with it? His imagination, once roused in the direction, played traitor as it always does, and added to his fears. He fancied he heard stealthy steps coming up the stairs. Twice he thought he heard the door of his room open. He sat up in bed breathlessly awaiting the entrance of something or some one. He mistook the folds of the curtains for a spectral creature in white floating toward him. He was sensible enough to feel that he was the victim of optical delusions, but his heart beat and his breath came short, as if, beyond and beside that terror which he was conscious was self-created, some presence intangible and invisible to his senses shared with him the solitude of the place, pervading it from garret to basement. While he thus remained almost paralyzed with fright, there suddenly sounded from below a report like the rending open of a rock; at another short interval another, and again another. He confessed he was fairly overcome with fear. He drew the bedclothes over his head and was for a few minutes insensible. When he was again conscious the moon had set, it was quite dark, and the darkness gradually renewed his sinking courage.

He reasoned himself into calmness, struck a light, dressed himself, and went down stairs. All was barred and shut as he had left it, but on glancing toward the coffin, he became aware that it had been pushed or had slipped from its place on a block of marble. It had been put down hastily and carelessly, and very little force was needed to topple it over. In falling, an enormous mass which was heaved in front of it and had been standing upright, had been pushed off its balance, and had fallen first on some pieces of stone, which, unable to bear its weight, had slipped from under it, and left it prostrate.

These were the effects he beheld, but what was the cause? He explored in and out the labyrinth of stone-heaps, his one candle projecting uncanny shadows as he moved about; at last he spied the bright wild eyes of a cat, shining like red carbuncles under a ledge of stone. The cat was the ghost. Curious about the coffin, the creature had pushed at it till it had displaced it and caused the overthrow of the stone and marble.

Gibson always called this his ghost story: it was in vain to tell him it had nought to do with the name. He was persistent that it was a ghost story, though there was no ghost in it. I must own he told it most graphically, and the frank confession of fear was worthy of so resolute a man as he always proved himself to be.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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**THE GAMING TABLES AT BADEN-BADEN.**—I had previously seen the gaming tables at Wiesbaden, but either these were on a smaller scale, or the season at which I visited them had not been the period of their greatest confluence. Here an immense crowd pressed in day and night, Sabbath and Saturday. To a solitary stranger passing those spacious halls with that dense eager multitude, the thought continually recurred of a temple and a throng of worshipers. Nothing seemed wanting but the many-headed hideous idol raised aloft for the homage of the devotees. The idol was not one concrete image; it was a transfused and generalized deity, composed of wealth and pleasure. The worship rendered by the idolators, however, was true to its nature, as exhibited in heathen countries—it was evidently a sad, painful service. Silence reigned, and a cloud was on each worshipper's countenance. Many faces were deeply marked by traces of care—of agony. In order to get a view of what is going on at the table, one needs go close in, and become a part of the wedged crowd. I have heard, I have even felt the tremor in the whole frame of a loser, when the roulette ball decided the venture, and the staked coins were raked ruthlessly into the voracious till of the official gamester. On one occasion I saw a well-dressed, but hard-handed young man, after losing one gold piece, open his purse, and make as if he would bring out another. He held the purse open a considerable time. From my position I saw into the bottom of it as well as himself; there was one gold coin remaining, and nothing more. Having keenly, thoughtfully eyed the glittering disc awhile, he suddenly closed the purse, with the remnant of his money inside, and bolted hastily away. I have no doubt this was an industrious young man from some neighboring town, who had heard of prizes, and hoped to make his fortune in a day. The story of his hard-won money, and the result of his loss that day, I cannot tell. But many a tragic tale could be told of agony and ruin brought upon happy homes, despair brought into happy hearts, through this passion, stimulated and fed by a great organized confederacy, and with short-sighted selfishness encouraged by municipal and national governments. The promenaders, both in the afternoons and evenings, exhibited measures of wealth and elegance which might well arrest and astonish an intelligent but inexperienced observer. The gayety, however, seemed to lie in the clothing, and to go no deeper; there was no spring of joy in the heart, and no welling forth of contentment in the countenance; on the contrary, a careworn and sad expression seemed predominant. The pursuit of pleasure was carried out with so much labor that it resulted in mere pain. There was none of the easy, spontaneous mirth that springs in loving family circles, or is enjoyed in the society of friends and among the landscapes of nature. Even female elegance in person and attire becomes a gaunt, grim thing when the modesty which constitutes its charm has dropped off; even beauty and refinement become then a landscape wanting its sunlight—an unnatural and repulsive scene. I heard an English lady in the waiting-room of the station where she was about to take her departure, say that she was glad to get away from the place, because she could not endure to see the degradation of her sex. On the review of the whole scene of gayety—speaking of its public exhibitions only, for I know nothing of its interior—my deliberate judgment is, that the world does not yield pleasure when its breast is pressed so vehemently. The pleasure-seekers, in such cases, drink only foul dregs of pain. The Creator of the world is too many for those who try to elude His laws. In the matter of true human enjoyment from the things that are made, as well as in the course of the spiritual life, a man is not crowned except he strive lawfully. All falsehoods and excesses bring down their own punishment. If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. Our Father in Heaven has charged nature full with various delights, but they who trample on nature fail to draw forth her bounties and to taste her sweets.—*The Sunday Magazine for May.*

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**A SCOTCH FISHING TOWN.**—The particular colony described claims, as has been said, to be of pure Danish blood, and the men are generally tall and gracefully formed, the head high and long, the forehead prominent over the eyes but receding above, the nose generally aquiline, well cut, and strongly marked, a long thigh, high instep, small foot and ankle, and a remarkably free and elastic step. They have generally clear swarthy complexions, bushy whiskers, and mostly dark hair. Their costume is picturesque enough, consisting of dark-blue knitted or woven shirt and trowsers, and a scarlet woolen cap, sugar-loaf shaped, and hanging down like a forage-cap. Some of the fishers are really fine specimens of masculine beauty; and the girls are often very handsome, with a proud eye and free and stately gait. As women, they retain their good features and comely looks; but in that class of life, where there is some toil and much exposure to the weather, the delicacy of female beauty is of a very fleeting character. First one boat and then another leaves the little port, and soon the sea is speckled over with them; the women almost invariably gathering in a group on the pier-wall to watch the men as they set out on their daily work, which is always one of incessant exertion and considerable peril. "It's a parlous life," said one fisher-wife; "if it cooms a coorse nicht, an' they're a'oot, we canna bide in oor beds, we just a' gang doon to the pier-head an' bide there each wife till she has gotten her ain mon hame again." In religion these people are of a melancholy turn, and, to a certain extent, fatalists. For this reason, though the Presbyterian Church is not unsuited to them, they prefer those sects which profess a more pronounced Calvinism, such as the United Presbyterians or particular Baptists, &c. A gentleman expressed his intention of accompanying the men in their boat next day. "If the Lord will," rejoined a fisher-wife, austerely; and another could find no better comfort to offer to a poor young fellow suffering severely from ague than this, "The old must die, but the young *may*." The remark was made with such significant emphasis that it really sounded like a threat. As a rule, the men are more chaste in their lives, and less gross as regards animal gratifications, than the Lowlander of Saxon stock; they are disposed to excessive exertion of a spasmodic kind, to be followed by an interval of entire laziness; they are capable of an almost ascetic self-denial, but are apt to indemnify themselves by an occasional revel. Many of them are teetotalers six days out of the seven, and even when they are most busy in the herring-fishery, they often take with them no other drink than cold tea; but on the Saturday night these self-imposed rules are altogether in abeyance, and they make merry accordingly. Whisky affects their heads more easily than it disturbs their stomachs; they get sentimental, gay, quarrelsome, sing or fight, as the mood takes them; but the next morning they may all be seen washed and shaved, attired in the Sabbath suit of the Scottish peasant, *i. e.*, black broadcloth from head to feet, lounging up to the church or chapel which they patronize. "I've little to do either with bringing the fishers into the world or helping them out of it," said an able and intelligent medical man. "It's often a mere form my going down, the women are strong, and after childbirth they are about again in three or four days. The men mostly die of old age, except those that die by drowning. The sea air keeps off fevers and other epidemics. They hardly ever have rheumatism, which is rather curious. Sometimes an odd case of overdrinking comes into my hands, but very rarely." Some of them speak two distinct dialects—the Lowland Scotch with their neighbors, in which, as usual, all words ending in *l* lose the final letter, and the consonants are left out in the middle of words; the other is perfectly good English, but the accent is something like that of a Highlander, or the brogue of an Irishman. This they use with strangers. They change from one to the other according to the person they address, but do not mix the two together. The boys mostly follow the calling of their fathers. If they emigrate, it is commonly to the United States, toward which the poorer class in Scotland turn as the middle classes look toward India; but, like the Irish, they are more prone to return than the English or German emigrant. "I wearied to come back, so that I may die among my own people by the shore," said an old man who had been knocking about on the other side of the world for thirty years as whaler, settler, gold-digger, &c. Occasionally, but not often, a fisher will marry a girl from the inland villages. This is more rare with the Newhaven men than any of the other colonies. This is looked on by her friends as a kind of virtual separation and a great change, but by no means for the worse. The life is an anxious one, hard and rough in some of its features, and few women not early inured to it can endure it. The wife, after seeing that her husband has on a dry suit, smothers him with clothes in his box-bed, goes up with a heavy creel of fish on her back to the nearest town or railway station, and there makes her own market. She often sets and superintends the salmon-nets with the aid of one or two of the children, or helps to mend the fishing gear in Winter. More than once it has been said that the fishers' wives have been up to the waist in the surf tugging at the ropes with their muscular arms, and bringing the boats to land by main strength when the men have by any casualty been exhausted and in need of assistance. On the other hand, these men, in good herring season, will often make from £80 to £100. The wife has always a servant of her own. She holds the purse, and is treated with immense deference by her husband, who is, in fact, in considerable subjection, and submits to be dressed, rebuked, and advised by his wife. "The hoose is aye best guidet and the purse is aye langest when the wife rules ane and aud's tither," said a fishwife, boldly.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

## CAPRICE.

*From Putnam's for June.*

The rose is dead in my lady's bower;
The love is dead in my lady's heart!
The rose was only a Summer flower,
Born to die in a Summer hour,
To yield its life to the passionate shower
That tore its radiant leaves apart.

The rose-tree will blossom again, I know;
But what care I for to-morrow's flower?
Some idle wind will capriciously blow;
The rain's wild feet will trample it; oh,
Pluck it, who will! for myself, I go
And leave the rose in my lady's bower.

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**ABSINTHE DRINKING IN PARIS.**—The indulgence in absinthe which already prevails to a great extent among all classes of Frenchmen threatens to become as widespread in France and as injurious there as opium-eating is in China. If a visitor to Paris strolls along the boulevards from the Madeline to the Bastile some Summer's afternoon between five and six o'clock—which is commonly called the "hour of absinthe"—he can hardly fail to remark hundreds of Parisians seated outside the various cafés or lounging at the counters of the wine-shops and imbibing this insiduous stimulant. At particular cafés, the Café de Bade for example, out of fifty idlers seated at the little round tables forty-five will be found thus engaged. But it is not on the boulevards alone that absinthe is the special five o'clock beverage. In most of the wine-shops in the faubourgs, in the Quartier Latin, and round about the Ecole Militaire, you may see at that particular hour workmen, students, soldiers, clerks, charbonniers, chiffonniers even, mixing their customary draughts of emerald-tinted poison and watching the fantastic movements of the fluid as it sinks to the bottom of the glass, wherein it turns from green to an almost milky white, at the moment when the perfumes of the various aromatic plants from which it is distilled disengage themselves. A quarter of a century ago absinthe was the drink of French coachmen, grooms and footmen, and people of the lowest class; to-day its most ardent lovers are to be found among educated and well-to-do Parisians. Literary men, professors, artists, actors, musicians, financiers, speculators, shopkeepers, even women, yield themselves up to its seductive influence, to those indefinable provocations which seem, they say, to impart renewed activity to an enfeebled brain, developing a world of new ideas, and which thus, it is believed, have inspired many a noble work of imagination in literature and art. It may be so, but then those who habitually excite the brain with absinthe soon discover that they can produce positively nothing without its aid, and that a time arrives when heavy stupor supersedes that excitement of the intellectual faculties which once seemed so easy and so harmless. After the first draught of this poison, which Dr. LEGRAND, who has studied its effects, pronounces to be one of the greatest scourges of our time, you seem to lose your feet, and you mount to a boundless realm without a horizon. You probably imagine that you are going in the direction of the infinite, whereas you are simply drifting into the incoherent. Absinthe affects the brain unlike any other stimulant; it produces neither the heavy drunkenness of beer, the furious inebriation of brandy, nor the exhilarant intoxication of wine. It is an ignoble poison, destroying life not until it has more or less brutalized its votaries, and made driveling idiots of them. There are two classes of absinthe drinkers. The one, after becoming accustomed to it for a short time, takes to imbibing it in considerable quantities, when all of a sudden delirium declares itself. The other is more regular, and at the same time more moderate in its libations; but upon them the effects, though necessarily more gradual, are none the less sure. Absinthe drinkers of the former class are usually noisy and aggressive during the period of intoxication, which, moreover, lasts much longer than drunkenness produced by spirits or wine, and is followed by extreme depression and a sensation of fatigue which are not to be got rid of. After a while the digestive organs become deranged, the appetite continues to diminish until it is altogether lost, and an intense thirst supplies its place. Now ensues a constant feeling of uneasiness, a painful anxiety, accompanied by sensations of giddiness and tinglings in the ears; and as the day declines, hallucinations of sight and hearing begin. A desire of seclusion from friends and acquaintances takes possession of the sufferer, on whose countenance strong marks of disquietude may be seen; his mind is oppressed by a settled melancholy, and his brain affected by a sort of sluggishness which indicates approaching idiocy. During its more active moments he is continually seeing either some imaginary persecutor from whom he is anxious to escape, or the fancied denunciator of some crime he dreams he has committed. From these phantoms he flies to hide himself, or advances passionately towards them protesting his innocence. At this stage the result is certain, and dissolution is rarely delayed very long. The symptom that first causes disquiet to the habitual absinthe drinker is a peculiar affection of the muscles, commencing with fitful contractions of the lips and muscles of the face, and tremblings in the arms, hands, and legs. These are presently accompanied by tinglings, numbness, and a distinct loss of physical power; the hair falls off, the countenance becomes wan and sad looking, the body thin, the skin wrinkled and of a yellowish tinge—everything, in short, indicates marked decline. Simultaneously with all this lesion of the brain takes place; sleep becomes more and more disturbed by dreams, nightmares, and sudden wakings; ordinary illusions, succeeded by giddiness and headaches, eventually give place to painful hallucinations, to delirium in its most depressing form, hypochondria, and marked impediment of speech. In the end come entire loss of intellect, general paralysis, and death. There are two kinds of absinthe consumed in Paris, the common and the Swiss absinthe, the latter of which possesses almost double the intoxicating properties of the former. A few years ago the consumption of the common absinthe was three times that of the Swiss; but now the proportions are reversed, and four times as much Swiss absinthe is drunk as of the common quality. According to official statistics, France receives from Switzerland nearly 2,000,000 gallons of the noxious compound annually; in addition to which an enormous quantity made in Paris is sold as the veritable Swiss production. Genuine absinthe is distilled from the leaves of major and minor absinthe, angelica roots, calamus, aromaticus, aniseed, dittany leaves, and wild marjoram, all of which have been previously bruised and soaked for a period of eight days in alcohol. A quantity of oil of aniseed is then added, and the whole is carefully mixed together. Occasionally fennel, mint, &c., enter into the composition. The utmost care is taken to obtain the right shade of color, and to insure the liquid expanding and whitening well when mixed with water. Should it prove to be deficient in these qualities, the manufacturer does not hesitate to add indigo, hyssop, nettles, and even to have recourse to sulphate of copper to obtain the precise tint of green, or chloride of antimony to produce the milky white precipitate, both of these chemicals being deadly poisons. Paris actually has its clubs of absinthe drinkers, the members of which are pledged to intoxicate themselves with no other stimulant, and even to drink no other fluid—the only pledges, it is believed, which they do not violate. They assemble daily at some appointed place of rendezvous at a certain hour, and proceed to dissipate their energies and their centimes in draughts of that fatal poison which fills the public and private madhouses of Paris. These absinthe-drinking clubs are certainly not numerous, but liquor-shops abound in all quarters of the city where absinthe may be said to be the staple drink, and lately several have sprung up which, to attract the youth of Paris to them, dispense the insidious beverage at the hands of pretty women. In the French army drinking of absinthe of the cheapest quality, and as a matter of course the most deleterious of all, used to prevail to such an extent that both military and medical commissions were appointed to report upon the practice and the effects resulting from it. The facts that came to light were so alarming that the Government not only formally interdicted its consumption, but made every endeavor to keep it beyond the reach of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Chalons or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who chanced to be detected in supplying absinthe to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly prohibited, not merely to the common seamen but to the officers as well.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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FLOWERING TREES.—In trees with rosaceous flowers, nature exhibits some of the fairest ornaments of northern climes; and these are the only northern trees that produce a pulpy fruit. Such are all the trees of our orchards—the cherry, the peach, the apple and the pear, also the mountain ash and its allied species, down to the mespilus and the hawthorn. These trees are suggestive rather of the farm and its pleasant appurtenances than of rude nature; but so closely allied to nature is the farm, when under the direction of its unsophisticated owner, and unbedizened by taste, that its accompaniments seem to be a rightful part of Nature's domain. The simplicity of the rustic farm coincides with the fresh-glowing charms of nature; and a row of apple trees, overshadowing the wayside, forms an arbor in which the rural deities might revel as in their own sylvan solitudes; and Nature herself wears a more charming appearance when to her own rude costume she adds a wreath twined by the fingers of Pomona.

The blossoms of the rosaceous trees are invariably white, or crimson, or the different shades of these two colors combined. Those of the cherry and and the plum are constantly white; those of the peach and the almond, crimson; those of the pear and the mountain ash are also white; and those of the apple, when half expanded, are crimson, changing to white or blush-color as they expand. The colors of the hawthorns vary with their species, which are numerous. As I have already intimated, Nature is not lavish of those forms and hues which are the ingredients of pure visual or objective beauty. She displays them very sparingly under ordinary circumstances, that we may not be wearied by their stimulating influence, and thereby lose our susceptibility to the impressions of homely objects. But at certain times, and during very short periods, she seems to exert all her powers to fascinate the senses. It is in these moods that she wreathes the trees with flowers for a short time in the Spring, and, just before the dusky shades of Autumn have settled upon the earth, illuminates the forests with colors as beautiful as they are evanescent.

Another group of flowering trees—found rarely in northern climes—is represented by the magnolia and the tulip tree. These trees have obtained a great deal of celebrity on account of their blossoms, which are chiefly remarkable for their extraordinary size and their powerful fragrance. The magnolia, with its dark evergreen foliage, is a valuable gift of nature to the inhabitants of the arid plains and valleys of the South; and its flowers make a magnificent appearance at certain seasons. The tulip tree has many of the same characteristics; it attains in favorable situations an extraordinary size, and is an admirable ornament for dressed grounds, where its lofty stature, its symmetrical form, its smooth branches, and its polished foliage, are in "excellent keeping" with the graded lawn, the fanciful flower beds, the serpentine walks, and other pseudo-natural affectations.—*Atlantic Monthly for June.*

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M. AUGUSTE COMTE.—There are few authors upon the whole harder to read, and whose ideas suffer less from sifting and explanation at the hands of others. Possessed of great force of intellect, with a marvelous genius for scientific method, and a powerful faculty of coördinating knowledge from its own point of view—endowed, moreover, with a luminous insight into the true meaning of scientific ideas and their fruitful relations to one another,—M. COMTE is withal singularly monotonous both as a thinker and writer. There is an inexpressible tedium in many of his lengthened elaborations; and while his general meaning is seldom obscure or doubtful, there is often a painful perplexity in catching his special trains of thought, and seeing how they link themselves to one another. The difficulty is not to apprehend his characteristic ideas, which are easily mastered, and reappear incessantly in all his works, but to follow the frequently dim outline with which he advances step by step to many of his special conclusions, and to trace throughout any clear movement of argument. While claiming to be a rigorous logician, and to keep closely in his first great work, the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*, to the province of objective fact, he is yet arbitrary and deductive in the highest degree. He peremptorily puts aside whatever does not suit his purpose, and leaves the reader at once excited by his generalizations and suspicious of their accuracy and worth. There is no lack of rich suggestions in all his works, even the latest; but there is a constant lack of that sense, moderation, width of outline and capacity of appreciating the opinions of others which alone inspire confidence and yield rational conviction. If we try to penetrate beneath his dogmatism, and trace its logical affinities, and the relations of his thought to other systems, we make but a little way when we are left groping amid the old generalities, which are to him an everlasting gospel, the converse of all that has hitherto made a gospel for man. Never certainly was there a writer more inflated by a few ideas—of transcending importance, no doubt, if true, but which he everywhere assumes and never stops to prove or vindicate. This prophetic manner, with a certain vague pomposity of statement which is its natural expression, is noticeable even in his early volumes in dealing with the subject which was his special *forte*, and for which he had really an eminent faculty—the rational and historic sequence of scientific ideas. In all his later writings it is painfully conspicuous. Only some familiarity with them, and the rich though broken lights of truth which they reveal amid masses of astounding self-assertion and even downright nonsense, as well as some genuine respect for the moral earnestness of the writer, render them tolerable. To the majority of readers they must be unintelligible, and, even where understood, unattractive.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A FRENCH PAPER ON THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—The *Petit Journal*, the remarkable little half-penny paper which circulates in Paris and throughout France nearly a quarter of a million of copies daily, devotes a fourth part of its space on Saturday to an editorial article on the "Queen's Book," making several extracts from those portions of it which relate to the youth of the Prince Consort. With reference to this portion of the work the editor says: "It is from the throne that this example of conjugal piety is handed down to us, and it would be unwise and unjust, in the interests of humanity, to pass over such an example in silence. The nineteenth century possesses its ARTEMESIA, and who, like the bereft one in the Bible, wept and would not be comforted. ARTEMESIA II., Queen of Halicarnassus, with the view to do honor to the memory of her deceased husband, caused a tomb to be constructed, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. The Queen of England also ordered to be erected in pious memory of Prince ALBERT a mausoleum, looked upon as one of the marvels of the Universal Exhibition, a *chef d'œvre* which a French sculptor, Baron DE TREQUETI, was charged to execute. But it is not only in this gorgeous expression of legitimate regret that Queen VICTORIA has imitated the sovereign of antiquity. For ARTEMESIA was not contented alone with testimonies of her love to be seen in stone, marble, and bronze erections. To do honor to the memory of the deceased Prince, she had recourse to the most famous writers in Greece, who, both in prose and verse, related the meritorious life and actions of the beloved husband who had fallen a prey to the icy hand of death. Thus it is again that the sovereign of Great Britain has followed the example of the widow celebrated in ancient history. Lieut.-Gen. GREY has edited, by the commands of the Queen, a work entitled 'The Youth of Prince Albert,' the materials being furnished by the notes of her widowed Majesty." The French journalist thus concludes; "This work ought to be read by all women who love their husbands, by all who have to lament the loss of an affectionate partner in life; not because it comprises fragments of the journal of a Queen, of a wife who had the power to confer the Order of the Garter or the Order of the Bath upon her husband, as a commoner might embroider a pair of slippers for her spouse; but because the good VICTORIA loved with all her heart as an honest and devoted woman that amiable friend who was her confidential secretary, and, to make use of the expression of a German poet, the 'interpreter of her smiles.' A wife who honors the memory of her husband, a widow who is content with her mourning weeds, when she has every right to clothe herself in purple, and to be crowned with diamonds, undoubtedly presents an edifying example worthy of being cited."

## PETITION TO A BUTTERFLY.

*From Poems for a Child.*

Everybody must kiss me,
  It is my birthday to-day;
Soon, very soon, they will miss me,
  So I can't linger to play.
But I ran out for a minute,
  One little kiss to implore;
Butterfly, once you begin it,
  Maybe *you'll* ask me for more.

With all the blossoms coquetting;
  Just at the close of the day,
You disappear at sunsetting;
  Where do you flutter away?
Somebody made the suggestion
  Up to the stars you had flown;
Butterfly, answer my question,
  Have you a star of your own?

Butterfly, you owe me duty,
  Long have I waited for this;
Come in your glittering beauty,
  Give me a sweet little kiss.
Nobody dares to distress me;
  You must be amiable too—
Butterfly, come and caress me;
  I'll never tell if you do!

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A STORM ON THE GLACIERS.—We had left our companion gathering different kinds of lichen, and examining the various species of rock that lay scattered about, in order to form some idea as to the nature of the mountains above, from which they had been carried by the continuous movement of the glacier; and he must have become so absorbed in his occupation that he did not observe the threatening appearance of the horizon, until his attention was called to it by one of the Ghoorkas, when he gave us warning. An appalling calm reigned, but a momentary glance at the dark mass of clouds enveloping the summit of the mountain, satisfied us that a violent storm was brewing, for the usual deep blue sky was gone, and a gray murky vapor seemed to be approaching us rapidly from the wind's eye. Not a breath of air was stirring, still there was a strange indistinct rushing sound heard, like that of the wind sweeping through some distant gorge or the monotonous soughing of a tempest-tost ocean. Behind us the valley and the mountain peaks were still lighted up by the golden rays of the sun, but before us all was dark and black, and there seemed to be a spot where the bright day met the lowering gloom without mingling. I swept the now circumscribed horizon with my field-glass in the hope of discovering some temporary shelter from the violence of the coming storm, and had lowered it without any satisfactory results, when my eyes met FRED's, and I read in their expression that embarrassment which even the bravest are apt to feel when suddenly hemmed in by perils. The Doctor, too, looked very serious and anxious, while the countenance of our native followers betrayed intense terror. We were in an awkward position, and my companions evidently looked to me to get them out of it. On every side dangers lurked, and for a moment I felt undecided how to act, weighing the consequences of each step and calculating the chances. If we remained in the centre of the glacier we should be exposed to the whole force of the hurricane, and in all probability be swept away before it into one of the numerous yawning chasms or crevasses; if we took refuge from the storm among the lateral mountains, we ran great danger of being buried alive, killed, or maimed by avalanches or landslips that were continually falling. Again, the strange rumbling noises that issued from the glacier portended no good, and on every side the ice heaved, trembled and cracked, as if it threatened to open under our feet. Add to these perils the chances of our being frozen to death, blocked in by the snow, lost in the fog, struck by lightning, or falling into a sleep from which there is no waking, and on summing up the reader will think as I did, "that we had got ourselves into a fix." Again my field-glass was put into requisition, and this time my eye glanced upon a cleft or gully in the side of a mountain, where the scraped faces of the lower rock seemed to overhang the glacier. This offered the most efficient shelter, so pointing it out to my companions, I gave directions to our people to make for it with all speed, and in a few minutes we were gathered under the lee of a projecting spur. A moment's indecision might have proved fatal to the whole party; for scarcely had we gained the shelter than the huge pall of vapor that seemed to be gradually descending from the mountain as if it would crush us, was suddenly rent asunder by some mysterious convulsion, a ghastly white forked flake lighted up the gloom for a moment, followed almost instantaneously by a terrific peal of thunder, which resounded in a hundred gorges, and the storm was upon us. An ominous moaning seemed to proceed from the head of the glacier, as if the Mahadeo was grumbling in his retreat on account of mortals approaching the forbidden limit, and a thick mist, through which the sun shone like a pale red moon, now overwhelmed us, accompanied by a sharp, cold, cutting wind, against which our waterproof blankets afforded but little protection. I never felt anything like this intensely-piercing cold blast; it seemed to freeze the very blood in our veins, and cause it to stagnate. We also experienced severe acute pains across the forehead, and behind the eyes, giddiness and oppression of breathing, but I scarcely suffered as much as my companions or the Ghoorkas, whose blood-red eyes, blue lips and strangely wan and livid countenances were horrible to behold. The Phaidee coolie got both his hands and arms frost-bitten, and when we removed his gloves they were quite rigid, like those of a corpse, but by vigorous rubbing with snow and brandy he recovered their use. All our fellows were individually brave and fearless fellows, but on this occasion they were quite disheartened and crestfallen. From the first they had looked upon our expedition as almost sacrilegious, and imagined every moment that we should encounter more than mortal adversaries for having invaded the hitherto unapproachable sanctuary of Mahadeo. Indeed, the howling of the tempest, the cracking and rending of the ice, the roaring of avalanches, and the rumbling of landslips were all attributed to supernatural agency, as being the "Bhoots" (evil spirits who are said to inhabit the mountain,) conspiring for our destruction. For two hours the violence of the storm continued unabated, vivid streams of forked lightning flashed in quick succession, sometimes appearing in one continued blaze, the intense brightness of which almost blinded us, whilst peal on peal of thunder awakened a hundred echoes among the mountains. All the elements were at war, yet no rain fell, though very finely powdered snow was driven through the air with such force that it made the exposed parts of the face feel almost raw.—*The Forest and the Field.*

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ECONOMIC VALUE OF TREES.—The preservation of trees from the destruction to which they are exposed from so many requisitions—to supply the necessities of the arts and the demands of human comfort, and, above all, to satisfy the raging appetite of millions of furnaces that glow perpetually in all parts of the land—has become a subject of serious thought. The steam-engine, that great infernal machine, which borrows from future generations to serve the impatient demands created by the avarice of the present age—is the grand destroyer of the trees and forests. Already it is threatening to enter the pleasant domain of agriculture,—to stifle with its screams the cheerful sounds that make a rural home delightful,—to substitute for the music of the whetting of the scythe, and for the joyful voices of laborers, the hurried words of command from the driver of the steam-plow and the foreman of the rustic platoon. Already are the advocates of its despotic power losing their reverence for the noble standard trees that encumber the way of its ruthless progress, and learning to contemplate with satisfaction the fields reduced to treeless levels, over which this slave-making machine may turn its long furrows without obstacle, in mammoth plains created by the destruction of small farms.

Setting aside all the economic uses of trees, their beauty and their influence on our happiness would alone render them worthy of protection and preservation. All men appreciate the awful condition in which we should be placed if the earth were entirely disrobed of trees; but we do not fully realize the necessity of a determination on the part of every citizen to use all his personal influence to prevent the destruction of them, and to see that no valuable tree is ever needlessly sacrificed, and that no barren eminence or declivity is ever deprived of its wood.

May the time never come when all the full grown trees shall be banished to the roadside, the public grounds, or the gentleman's estate; and when the youth of our villages, excluded from field and wood,—no longer the dwelling-place of sylvan beauty and the scene of healthful labor and recreation, but a hateful show of dressed lawn and aristocratic park,—shall mourn over the progress of luxury which has destroyed the woodland, graded the diversities of surface, and converted the beautiful domain of rustic labor into one vapid confederation of landscape gardens and model farms!—*Atlantic Monthly for June.*

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GALLS.—Everyone knows the curious, bright-red, hairy productions on the wild rose-tree, and the various different galls produced by the oak. Some of the latter resemble fruit, with one face as rosy as the rosiest apple. These bright colors can be of no service either to the gall-forming insect or to the tree, and probably are the direct result of the action of the light, in the same manner as the apples of Nova Scotia or Canada are brighter colored than English apples. The strongest upholder of the doctrine that organic beings are created beautiful to please mankind would not, I presume, extend this view to galls. According to OSTEN SACKEN'S latest revision, no less than fifty-eight kinds of galls are produced on the several species of oak, by Cynips with its sub-genera; and Mr. B. D. WALSH states that he can add many others to the list. One American specimen of willow, the *Salix humilis*, bears ten distinct kinds of galls. The leaves which spring from the galls of various English willows differ completely in shape from the natural leaves. The young shoots of junipers and firs, when punctured by certain insects, yield monstrous growths like flowers and cones; and the flowers of some plants become from the same cause wholly changed in appearance. Galls are produced in every quarter of the world; of several sent to me by Mr. THWAITES from Ceylon, some were as symmetrical as a composite flower when in bud, others smooth and spherical like a berry; some protected by long spines, others clothed with yellow wool formed of long cellular hairs, others with regularly tufted hairs. In some galls the internal structure is simple, but in others it is highly complex; thus M. LUCAZE-DUTHIERS has figured in the common ink-gall no less than seven concentric layers, composed of distinct tissue, namely, the epidermic, sub-epidermic, spongy, intermediate, and the hard protective layer formed of curiously thickened woody cells, and, lastly, the central mass abounding with starch-granules on which the larvæ feed. Galls are produced by insects of various orders, but the greater number of species of Cynips. It is impossible to read M. LUCAZE-DUTHIER'S discussion and doubt that the poisonous secretion of the insect causes the growth of the gall, and everyone knows how virulent is the poison secreted by wasps and bees, which belong to the same order with Cynips. Galls grow with extraordinary rapidity, and it is said that they attain their full size in a few days; it is certain that they are almost completely developed before the larvæ are hatched. Considering that many gall-insects are extremely small, the drop of secreted poison must be excessively minute; it probably acts on one or two cells alone, which being abnormally stimulated rapidly increase by a process of self-division. Galls, as Mr. WALSH remarks, afford good, constant, and definite characters, each kind keeping as true to form as does any independent organic being. This fact becomes still more remarkable when we hear that, for instance, seven out of the ten different kinds of galls produced on *Salix humilis* are formed by gall-gnats (*Cecidomyidæ*) which, "though essentially distinct species, yet resemble one another so closely that in almost all cases it is difficult, and in some cases impossible, to distinguish the full-grown insects one from the other." For in accordance with a wide-spread analogy we may safely infer that the poison secreted by insects so closely allied would not differ much in nature; yet this slight difference is sufficient to induce widely different results. In some few cases the same species of gall-gnat produces on distinct species of willows galls which cannot be distinguished; the *Cynips fecundatrix*, also, has been known to produce on the Turkish oak, to which it is not properly attached, exactly the same kind of gall as on the European oak. These latter facts apparently prove that the nature of the poison is a much more powerful agent in determining the form of the gall than the specific character of the tree which is acted on.—*Animals and Plants under Domestication, by C. Darwin, M.A.*

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SIMONY.—The exact meaning of simony, in its modern interpretation, is the offence of corruptly giving the patron of an ecclesiastical living money, in order that he may present a clerk to the benefice. This is the general signification of it. Until the head of the State became also head of the Church, simony was not an offence either at common law or by the statute law. The clergy had not the disposal of all the church patronage, though the largest portion of it was doubtless in their hands; but the Church had the power to supervise the manner in which patronage was bestowed, and to take cognizance of all irregularities, simoniacal or otherwise, committed by patrons, cleric or lay, or by the presentees. As a proof that the clergy did not hold all the patronage, it may be mentioned that it was a case in which a lay patron was concerned that brought about the first decided quarrel between HENRY I. and THOMAS A BECKET. WILLIAM DE EYNSFORD was a military tenant of the Crown, and also the owner of an advowson. The Archbishop presented a priest to the living, who was forthwith ejected by DE EYNSFORD. DE EYNSFORD was excommunicated for the offence, and remained in that "parlous state" till A BECKET, at the instance of the King, coupled with repeated threats, agreed to absolve him. But though in some cases there were lay patrons who could present, it was always necessary, in accordance with the spirit of feudal institutions, that the Bishop of the diocese should receive homage from the presentee, so that in effect there was a sort of ecclesiastical supremacy even in cases where laymen were concerned. By virtue of this supremacy, the ecclesiastical courts had jurisdiction to try questions affecting the right and manner of presentation; the civil courts took no notice of such matters, but referred them to the spiritual courts. If, therefore, a case arose in which, for a money consideration, a priest obtained the grant of a living, it was conned in the Bishop's court, and the sentence on the guilty consisted accordingly of ecclesiastical censures—deprivation for the presentee, forfeiture of right to present, for the patron, with penance more or less severe superadded.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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THE DROOPING EARS OF ANIMALS.—Our domestic quadrupeds are all descended, as far as known, from species having erect ears; yet few kinds can be named, of which at least one kind has not drooping ears. Cats in China, horses in parts of Russia, sheep in Italy and elsewhere, the guinea-pig in Germany, goats and cattle in India, rabbits, pigs and dogs in all long civilized countries, have dependent ears. With wild animals, which constantly use their ears like funnels to catch every passing sound, and especially to ascertain the direction whence it comes, there is not, as Mr. BLYTHE has remarked, any species with drooping ears except the elephant. Hence the incapacity to erect the ears is certainly in some manner the result of domestication; and this incapacity has been attributed by various authors to disuse, for animals protected by man are not compelled habitually to use their ears. Col. HAMILTON SMITH states that in ancient effigies of the dog, "with the exception of one Egyptian instance, no sculpture of the early Grecian era produces representations of hounds with completely drooping ears; those with them half pendulous are missing in the most ancient; and this character increases, by degrees, in the works of the Roman period." GODRON also has remarked that "the pigs of the ancient Egyptians had not their ears enlarged and pendent." But it is remarkable that the ears, though probably the effect of disuse, is not accompanied by any decrease in size; on the contrary, when we remember that rabits so different as fancy rabbits, certain Indian breeds of the goat, our petted spaniels, bloodhounds, and other dogs, have, enormously elongated ears, it would appear as if disuse actually caused an increase in length. With rabbits, the drooping of the much elongated ears has affected even the structure of the skull.—*Animals and Plants under Domestication, by C. Darwin, M. A.*

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A FIERCE BEAUTY.—GIBSON'S most beautiful model, GRAZIA, was the frequent subject of his conversation. Her sordid avarice, her fierce chastity, her furious temper, were studies to him; and the contrast which her moral nature presented to her beauty, was graphically described. He told me once that to pacify this wild panther of a woman he had uttered the only deliberate lie he was conscious of since his mother, a stern Puritan, had flogged him at three years old for uttering some falsehood about an apple. An English lady who had often heard of GRAZIA'S marvelous beauty asked permission to see her as she was sitting for her bust to GIBSON. The lady looked at her and said she was handsome, but that her expression was bad. "She looks as if she had a vile temper." GRAZIA did not understand the words, but she read from the expression that it was something unfavorable. She started up. "Signor GIOVANNI, that woman has insulted me, I know. What did she say. Tell her *I* am a Roman, and that *she* is a miserable foreigner. Tell me what she said, or I will go and never return." "She said you were very beautiful, GRAZIA." "What else?" "What else *could* she say?" GRAZIA believed in him implicitly and was satisfied. He said she was quite capable of personall maltreating the lady if he had said the truth.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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HOW TO STOP THE ORGAN NUISANCE.—A certain householder of our acquaintance, whose life is passed among the poor, and has seen what misery is entailed upon their sick by street music for the sake of a little gratification of a few hale idlers, has set his face against that institution very resolutely. The street in which he himself resided was "a quiet" one; that is, it never enjoyed repose from musical visitation; the hand-organ at one end of it only leaving off its execrable grinding as the brass band began to bellow at the other end. Well, he hit upon a plan. He has no children, but many servants; and as soon as the tormentors came in sight, these domestics had orders to flock to the windows. The master and mistress of the house stared admiringly out of the drawing-room; the butler and footman showed their patronizing faces at the dining-room; the housemaids, rushing to missus' bedroom, glued their faces to the panes; the cook and kitchen-maid fled up stairs to the upper floors, and gazed down with approving looks upon the tuneful throng.

From window and casement,
From turret to basement,

all was rapture and admiration. Strain after strain was poured forth to so appreciative an audience, and the mutual understanding was most cordial until the very last—until the question of pecuniary remuneration. My friend enjoyed, admired, appreciated, but as a matter of principle (as he informed the German horn-blower) he never *paid*. They had his best attention, and that of his household, but they never saw the color of his money. The system has been most successful, and not a note of music now breaks the silence of that street.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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AN INVALID BARGAIN.—A hasty promise sometimes requires to be unexpectedly fulfilled, and many a person has had to redeem a personal pledge which he never dreamed he would have ever been called upon to meet. It would appear, however, that such drafts of honor, payable contingently on recovery from illness, are not negotiable, at least by the doctor; so that patients need be no longer deterred from affording a little promissory stimulus to their doctor by the fear that they may get well too soon, and be thereupon expected to pay. A Dr. FOGERTY has lately sued a native Indian nabob for £7,200 for attendance, basing his demand on the statement that the patient had promised him 5,000 rupees over and above his fees, on condition that he was able to sit up and eat within eight days. The patient's brother, in his presence, raised this promise to £5,000. The nabob sat up and ate within the prescribed time—but, after all, only made a jest of the extra fee. Dr. FOGERTY did not see the point of the joke, and commenced an action for the amount, but learned to his cost that nothing but the regular professional fees were substantial in the eye of the law.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

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RIDDLES.—I knew a grave and solemn gentleman who, whenever a riddle is propounded in his hearing, is apt to shrug his shoulders and ask with some asperity, whether life be not enigmatical enough, that we must be dealing in self-imposed enigmas, and be racking our own brains to puzzle other people's. And yet, among those who have been guilty of this folly, may be some who have felt the great riddle of existence press as much like a nightmare on their souls as my good friend, and who haply in this way have even sought relief from a sense of its cruel and crushing weight. These, however, would make but a very small class of those who have exercised their ingenuity on riddles, for civilized people of every age, and of nearly every class of mind, have taken pleasure in them. They are as old as civilization itself, though in ancient times the riddle was not as it is now—a sort of witty pastime. Witness the celebrated one of the Sphinx, which had neither fun nor frolic in it.—*"Riddles" in Once a Week.*

## ITALY.

### Easter Sunday in Rome—The Services in St Peter's—The Silver Trumpets—The Papal Benediction, Urbi et Orbi—The Illuminations at Night.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Easter Sunday, April 12, 1868.

I wish I could give you any adequate idea of the services and sights of to-day—the great festival of the Church. The skies were not propitious, for the morning was ushered in with steady rain and overhanging clouds; but at a little before 9 A. M. we drove to St. Peter's, toward which all Rome seemed to be wending. We found there what, in any other building, would be a very large crowd—a space all up through the centre, from the entrance to the high altar, being kept clear by soldiers—and as we entered, the head of the procession, preceding the Pope, had just made its appearance. As we had access to the reserved places behind the altar, we went there and found almost the whole space occupied with decorated gentlemen and brilliant uniforms. Behind us was a raised tribune for two distinguished Prussian families, the HOHENLOHES and the FURSTENBURGS, the ladies lighting up with diamonds their black dresses and veils, while the gentlemen all wore collars and stars of various orders. Opposite, was the tribune of the Royal Family of Naples, which was well filled, though the King and Queen were both absent; and next to that was the Diplomatic tribune, resplendent with embroidery, orders and gold lace. On each side of the altar were the tribunes for the ladies, all in black dresses and veils, and these were abundantly and attractively filled. Throughout the great church, there was an assemblage of people of all conditions and costumes, which must have numbered many thousands. As the procession passed the altar, the *Guardia Nobile*, in their gala dress of red coats, white breeches, and high boots, with polished brass helmets, and white drooping plumes, were drawn up in line on each side. There was the usual array of candle-bearers, cross-bearers, priests, Bishops, and *monsignori;* after whom came the Cardinals, in their most gorgeous robes, and then, in his chair of state, with the gold-embroidered silk canopy over his head, and the peacock fans following, the Pope, blazing with white and gold and wearing the triple *tiara!* As he took his seat upon his throne, the *coup d'œil* was certainly very striking. The services which followed did not vary greatly from those of Christmas; and there was general impatience to hear the "silver trumpets." When the time for their music came, from away up the dome (I could see the performers distinctly from my seat,) there floated down upon the countless crowd below, a strain of melody the most perfect and—with the kneeling multitude, the Pope alone standing and holding up the Host—the most touching that can be imagined. This lasted for but a few, too brief minutes, and then the strain was caught up by the choir, and the whole church was filled with the divine harmony. Leaving our places before the conclusion, we hurried toward the lower part of the church, to see the Pope carried past the altar, in front of which he descended from his chair and knelt in silent prayer, the Cardinals, Bishops, Noble Guard, and all the retinue imitating his example. Then came the rush for the front of the church, as from the central balcony on the façade, which was prepared with red and gold draperies and covered with a huge canvas, the Holy Father was to give his benediction, *Urbi et Orbi*, to the kneeling multitude, of all conditions and all tongues, which, far as the eye could see, filled this grandest of grand piazzas.

The troops to the number of 10,000 to 12,000—cavalry, artillery and infantry—were all drawn up in different lines across the square, and as the Pope, from the high balcony, lifted his hands in supplication to Heaven for the blessing which he then bestowed upon the tens of thousands below him—every hat off and every knee bent—the clouds broke away and the sun poured down a golden glory upon a scene such as cannot be looked at anywhere else in the world. The Pope's voice rang out clear and distinct—wonderfully so for one long past his threescore years and ten—and as he finished the benediction, which the most rigid of Protestants could not have heard unmoved, the cannon of St. Angelo thundered, the bells of the glorious church rang out their liveliest peals, and eight or ten different bands struck up, while cheers and *vivats* were heard on all sides.

The melting away of that vast concourse was a work of time and patience. The St. Angelo Bridge over the Tiber being reserved for the carriages of the Cardinals and other high ecclesiastics, the foreign ministers and all who wore uniforms. The turnout of equipages was something to see; the Cardinals and some of the Ambassadors having, each, three State carriages, with coachmen and two or three footmen, in their new and showy Spring liveries. The representatives of France and of Spain were especially magnificent in this way; though none others can equal the gorgeous array of the Princes of the Church, whose huge carriages of red and gold, covered with armorial bearings, with their cockaded and livered attendants—three on the back of the first, two on the second and one on the third—for many of them turned out three carriages each—outshone all competitors. Times have changed, certainly, since the days of the old Apostles, and the successors of St. Peter are never seen on foot, except outside the walls of the city, or when taking a promenade upon the sunny Pincian.

The illumination of the evening was a fit close to the sights of the day; the whole vast façade of St. Peter's, with its glorious dome, radiant with light "from turret to foundation stone"—from the top of the cross to the pavement below. The crowd in the piazza was again enormous, but good natured; and well regulated by the mounted dragoons, who were scattered about to keep the vehicles in line and the pedestrians from accidents. The sky was comparatively clear, with just enough of clouds to give greater effect to the lights of the Church—over which the evening star was shining brilliantly—and while looking at and admiring with all our eyes the silvery splendor, in a moment it was changed to a blazing golden glory, lighting up everything with ten-fold power and producing a spectacle of which no words can give any fit description. We drove off, as quickly as we could, to the Pincian, a mile at least, and from the heights there had another grand view—the dome, with its surmounting cross, appearing from that distance almost to reach the skies, and rivaling in brilliancy the stars with which they were studded. To the voyagers on the Mediterranean—perhaps some twelve or fifteen miles distant—it must have seemed a fairy spectacle; and as we threaded our way home to the Piazza di Spagua, through the innumerable equipages which had collected on the Pincian, all voices agreed that, highly as our expectations had been raised, the results had fully satisfied them. We shall not soon forget our first Easter Sunday in Rome.

W. G. K.

### Pen Pictures of Brigands—Education in the South—A Novel Sermon—Dueling—Cardinal d'Andrea—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAPLES, Friday, May 1, 1868.

Already the effects of the unusual vigor of the Government authorities in the supression of brigandage in the infested districts are beginning to be seen. Gen. PALLAVICONI'S troops have been especially active in the country about Caserta, a little town a few miles from Naples, reached by rail, and celebrated in the days of the Royal Palace. A few days ago the chief of one of the most notorious bands, famed for his daring and ferocity, came into Cassino, near Caserta, with two of his companions, and gave himself up. These men had been hunted down like wild beasts, and were reduced to such a state that they burst into tears, and showed in other ways how completely they were overcome. They are now in prison at Caserta. The following particulars, taken from the lips of COLA MATTEI, the Chief, in reference to his career, may not come amiss:

He was a a private of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Capua in 1862. In a fit of intoxication he deserted. When he became sober enough to think about what he had done, he had already reached the Mountains of Pignataro. He beheld his native hills rising in the distance, and the wish to regain his home once more overcame every other consideration. But he knew he was an outlaw and in peril of his life. His resolution was at once taken and he became a brigand. Since then he has become one of the most notorious and dreaded of the brigand leaders in South Italy.

His two companions, FELLA and MASCIO, the one about twenty and the other some eighteen years of age, had nothing interesting about them, either in deportment or personal appearance. They were short, squarely made, lean and yellow specimens of the Italian peasant race, and seemed much attached to their leader. They had been with him several years, having been allured to the brigand life in the days when immunity was granted to outlaws for political considerations, and when their trade was an easy and profitable one. COLA MATTEI, however, is quite a model of a stage brigand. He is tall, powerful, robust and well made, with a handsome face, of a most resolute and dauntless expression, and is seemingly about 28 years old, and intelligent beyond the wont of his class. He had taught himself to write, and very well, too, during his brigand life. All three were dressed in uniforms of blue cloth, covered with quantities of bright steel buttons, and very clean and neat. They wore the customary brigand hat, decorated with manifold black ribbons, and each wore suspended on his breast his *amulet*. COLA MATTEI was asked who was the patron saint whose picture he wore on his bosom. He replied, holding it up, that it was a likeness of his sweet heart, and that she was the saint whom he worshiped and to whom he had devoted himself.

As I have said, the others wept on giving themselves up, but COLA MATTEI seemed much less troubled about his actual position, than by his anxiety for his CHRISTINA, whose liberty and safety were evidently matters of greater importance to him than his own interests. He had heard, since he had given himself up, that she had not put off the man's dress, which was her usual attire when with the band; and he manifested great apprehension that harm might come to her before her sex was discovered. In speaking of her, his countenance softened into an expression of tenderness which plainly showed that he loved her devotedly. He said that as long as the Government pursued its present course of being very rigid in its treatment of the outlaws in one province, while in another its measures were more lax, they must not hope to suppress brigandage. Nothing but uniform severity and activity will do it.

We hear to-day that two other brigands have given themselves up, and from an authentic source we hear that a rencontre has taken place between the troops and the notorious band of CICCONE, on Mount Cesimo. Four of the brigands were killed and three of them made prisoners; and shortly afterward two more of them gave themselves up voluntarily. But, in the meantime, bad news comes to us from Calabria. The outlaws there are taking revenge for the onslaught made here upon their brethren. The Sub-Mayor of Soverio, a small town not far from Catanzaro, having been noted for his vigor in pursuing the brigands, they made a descent on his dwelling, seized and assassinated him. At a short distance from Catanzaro a whole family, unfavorable to the brigands, were massacred. Of this last outrage I cannot give particulars.

#### EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Southern Italians are the most edudated among their countrymen. The ignorance of the common people at Naples is something frightful, and it at once explains many of the national vices. A new era, however, has begun for Naples as well as for the rest of Italy. Many plans are on foot for the instruction of the common people, by those who have the welfare of Italy at heart. As yet, for the poor, there are only the municipal schools recently established by the Government, and these primary institutions are the only ones open to the intelligent, who may wish to prosecute their education further. high-priced lyceums, of course, being shut against those of moderate means. But even among the wealthy and titled Neapolitans, education is much neglected. A young man leaves (college?) at 17 or 18. He has a smattering of Latin, perhaps Greek. He knows French well, and German not quite so well—perhaps half a dozen words of English, badly pronounced. He can fence, dance, draw a little, play a little on the piano and guitar, and ride—not at all, or awkwardly. His education is considered to be finished. The best years of his life he spends in gambling (cards and the lottery and billiards), cigars and women—these are his usual avocations. He enters the army or the navy—for nothing else is open to him. By-and-by he marries some woman on account of her dowry, which will piece out his own broken-down fortune. She may not be young. She may be deaf or one-eyed, or hump-backed. No matter; the income and not the woman is the thing thought of. So getting married is quite a matter-of-fact thing with an Italian of family—he finds money and a woman; but if he doesn't find the money *with* the woman, he doesn't dream of marrying!

But to go back to education. The first step toward something better is a movement to establish free collegiate schools in Naples. Thus a good education will be within the reach of all. Young people may pass from the municipal schools to the free colleges. Then we have the Evangelical schools, recently established. There are five of these in different localities, and they are well attended by the more respectable class of the poor. The total number of scholars in these schools is 552. There are twelve teachers employed. The pupils are taught reading and sacred history, grammar arithmetic and geography, and even French and geometry. All this free! But it is a good sign when in Catholic Naples 552 children of poor people can be found to receive Protestant teaching under *any circumstances*. It looks as if Italy were going forward.

#### A NOVEL SERMON.

During Passion Week the following incident occurred at one of the churches: A monk of most forbidding aspect took for his theme one evening the terrors of the day of judgment. He startled and frightened the audience by his violence and frenzied ranting. He raved and swore about hell-fire and sulphur, and the destruction of the world and the torments of the damned, the whole thing savoring strongly of a theatrical representation. It was plain that he took a malignant delight in startling and revolting his audience. He wound up the scene by a tremendous flagellation (apparently) of himself with a large thick rope. This last maniacal exhibition so frightened an impressible young lady that she went into strong convulsions, and for awhile her life was thought to be in danger. Her brother was so indignant that he set about seeking the preacher in the pulpit in good earnest, and if he had found him there is no knowing what would have happened. But our enthusiastic *padre* had method even in his madness. It came to his ears that the young man was looking for him, and he thought best to leave the church privately by a side entrance during the confusion incident on the lady's illness. The sufferer recovered and was removed to her home after some delay.

#### DUELING.

Almost every night for some time past the *Café d'Europa*, which is much frequented by the scions of nobility and young men about town, has been the scene of disturbances. Personalities are largely indulged in, sometimes even blows have been given, and from these last two duels have sprung. One between two fast young gentlemen, well known about Naples, when one of them received a slight wound. But the last duel is the most dangerous—the combatants being a gay young Baron, very learned in the science of fencing, and a fiery young officer of the Guard. The guardsman was wounded; an ugly, but not dangerous, thrust in the arm. Wine or women, I suppose; it is not clearly known which.

#### MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius is "not dead yet!" Some days ago the eruptions recommended again very suddenly, and two fresh streams of lava began to flow down the side. But it is notable that this eruption is less vivid than any of the previous ones. At present it has altogether ceased again. But the imprisoned giant is so erratic in his movements, that one cannot predict what may happen during the course of the season. Prof. PALMIER makes his report with scrupulous promptness from among his instruments, where he is stationed in the observatory at the foot of the cone. By the way, what marvelous instruments they are! No sooner has the eruption commenced, and two streams of lava flowing down the sides of the mountain have proclaimed the fact to the eyes of all Naples and the country around, than these marvelous instruments begin to oscillate, and the Professor solemnly informs us that their motions indicate an eruption! Yes, but what's the good of that when we can see very plainly with our own eyes, several miles off, that which the Professor's instruments proclaim to him at the same moment that we behold it? Hum! What miraculous instruments! Long live science!

#### CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

Ever since the Cardinal D'ANDREA was so notably snubbed by the Pope in public, his health has been bad. He wants to return to Naples—the air of Rome doesn't agree with him. (No wonder!) His doctors say his complaint is a chronic bronchitis, and, of course, his native air—that of Naples—is the best thing for his complaint. If the Pope gives his consent, and it is now awaited anxiously, the Cardinal is to spend the Summer at Sorrento. But will the Pope let him return here after *all* that has happened? It is rumored that the Duke D'AOSTA is about to assume the duties of an admiral, and very likely he will be sent to America to cement the good understanding generated by the visit to Naples of FARRAGUT.

#### THE SEASON.

Summer really did begin here on the 24th of April. We are having splendid weather, and it is uncomfortably hot in the sun. The Villa Reale is thronged at the fashionable hours by a gorgeous crowd of human butterflies. All the trees are in leaf and all nature here looks now as it will look in America about the first of June—it has that peculiar air of freshness and of early showers seen at no other time. In the Villa Reale there is music on Sundays and Thursdays, when all Naples congregates there—and now, that the fine weather has set in, we are also to have music there by the band of the National Guard every evening from 8 to 10. The Neapolitans love music and moonlight—and moonlight on the bay and Vesuvius is not to be surpassed in beauty anywhere in the world. May is the pairing season, so I am reminded to send you a matrimonial bulletin. The Duke of Della Torre is to marry a New-York lady of fortune, young if not gushing. I forget her name, but she has been in Naples for some time, and it was talked of a year ago.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Mémorial de la Loire* gives some particulars respecting a French gunmaker, named BOURGAUD, who was for some time in the service of King THEODORE, but whose fate seems at present uncertain. He formerly carried on business at St. Etienne, and ten years since conceived the idea that he might open a profitable trade in Abyssinia. Proceeding thither, he was warmly received by the King and treated with distinction, and is even said to have been made a prince. But when M. BOURGAUD desired to leave he discovered that to get into Abyssinia was easier than to get out of it. The Negus found him too useful, from his special knowledge of arms, to part with, and he was retained in a sort of honorable imprisonment. Three years elapsed, and his wife, despairing of his return, decided on going with their children to Magdala with a view of bringing him back to France. They also were well received, but were likewise prevented from returning to Europe. What has become of M. BOURGAUD and his family is not yet known.

Spanish journals contain accounts of a deplorable mistake recently committed in a town of La Mancha. A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the corregidor could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and a person wearing a dressing-gown and nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an alguazil thought he recognized him as the fugitive, and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of execution carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterward that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and a brother of the real culprit, which last circumstance accounts for the resemblance.

The following petition was presented to the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his visit to Brest; it was written in childish handwriting and was but indifferently spelt: Monsieur le Prince Impérial: J'ai entendu dire que vous êtes l'espoir de la France, cela m'a donné l'idée que vous serez mon espoir. Papa est en prison depuis deux mois; je ne sais pas bien ce qu'il a fait; maman a tant pleuré, tant pleuré, que ses yeux sont tout creux. Faites sortir papa, je vous en prie, maman priera le bon Dieu pour vous et moi, je vous aimerai bien. Monsieur le Prince Impérial, je vous fais bien la révérence et je suis pour la vie votre. MARIE DYONNET.

An elderly man was recently struck with apoplexy in the Rue Vivienne, in Paris. In his pocket was found the card of the Marquis of ——. A messenger was forthwith dispatched to the Jockey Club, to inform his son of the fatal disaster that had befallen his father. The son arrived, and threw himself upon the corpse, embracing it and bathing it with his tears. Suddenly he jumped up and exclaimed, "By Jove, it is not my father; it's his corncutter," who happened to have the Marquis' card in his pocket.

The Queen of Spain sold her necklace the other day to Madame MUSARD for £24,000. The Ex-Queen of Naples has followed her example, and has sold a pearl and diamond necklace, which has been in the Neapolitan Royal family for several generations, to a celebrity of the world of Anonymas for £15,000—that is, the latter person gave that sum to a jeweller of the Israelitish creed for the necklace, which is described as consisting of a series of medallions, set with pearls of immense size, each medallion connected by chains of diamonds. Worn in her days of regal magnificence by a queen who possessed a spirit of endurance and a courage which it is impossible not to appreciate, however little one may sympathize with the *effete* race whence her husband sprang, it will now adorn the snowy shoulders of Mlle. ——. Strange it is, but true, the ladies who give these prices for royal jewels never have surnames.

Paris letters report an attempt at murder and a suicide committed in the house of M. KŒNIGSWATER, a Jewish banker, formerly a deputy for Paris. His valet, a German, who had been many years in his service, fell violently in love with an English girl, his wife's lady's maid. She gave him no encouragement, and his master, hearing that his attentions were annoying to her, called him into his study, and told him he must let her alone. The valet answered that he did not see that his master had anything to do with his private affairs. Immediately on leaving M. KŒNIGSWATER'S room he met the English lady's maid, and pulling a revolver from his pocket fired at her, and wounded her very seriously. He then fired a second barrel into his own heart and fell dead.

The Prussian military chemists have succeeded in precipitating the explosive liquid known as nitro-glycerine, and in reducing it to a solid. The advantage of this transformotion is, that its combustibility is considerably diminished, whilst its explosive force remains the same, and it is thus rendered more manageable and fitted for military purposes. Shells filled with it, fired from guns of moderate calibre, are said to have smashed the strongest cuirass that ever yet protected the sides of an iron-cased ship, and if half what is stated by the Prussian papers on the subject be true, the art of defence in war is still in its infancy, and will be a tremendously costly bantling to rear.

On the anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON I., May 5, a solemn mass was celebrated in the Chapel of the Tuileries, at which the members of the Imperial family were present. At the Invalides a commemorative service was also performed, the remaining veterans of the First Empire attending in their old uniforms, presided over by Gen. Count LYON, commandant of the Hotel; the Governor, the Marquis DE LAWŒSTINE, being absent. After the mass, the battalion of veterans went, according to custom, to the Column in the Place Vendôme and deposited at its base a number of wreaths of *immortelles* in honor of their former Commander.

Direct communications which have been received from the Duke of Edinburgh fully confirm the favorable reports which have been published. His Royal Highness describes himself as well and comfortable, and quite recovered. Fortunately, the bullet, although penetrating to the ninth rib, near the spine, and taking then a circuitous course around the body to the position whence it was cut down upon and extracted, seems to have been a small revolver-bullet, impelled by a light charge, and to have done the minimum amount of mischief to the tissues.

A letter from Wiesbaden says: "The company to which the gaming tables belong has finally concluded a convention with the Commissioner of Prussia, M. VOHLERS. Play will continue until the close of 1872. The bank will apply yearly 200,000 florins (each 2f. 15c.) to redeem its shares, and the remainder of its profits, up to a million, at the rate of 200,000 thalers (each 3f. 75c.) per annum is to be assigned to the towns of Wiesbaden and Ems as a mineral water fund. The shareholders will meantime continue to receive an annual dividend of from twenty-five florins to thirty florins."

On the occasion of the Prince Imperial's first communion, three thousand poor children also received their first communion, coupled with a gratuity of fifty francs each. A medal has been struck on the occasion, and sold largely in the gardens of the Tuileries, where all the children were been decorated as chevaliers de l'Eucharistie. The Opposition papers respectfully remark that this munificent act of faith and charity will cost the country exactly 150,000 francs.

We learn from India that the *Rast Goftar* announces that a Dr. BHAU DAJEE has discovered an effectual remedy for leprosy. He is said to have applied the remedy in ten different cases of leprosy, and the cure is described as completely successful in them all. It is added that seven or eight other patients are now under his treatment, and the curative effects of the remedy are in all making themselves apparent.

The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* says: "The subdivision of Aumale mentions the first appearance of locusts. The disposable troops have been directed toward the points threatened, and all the inhabitants have been put in requisition. A sum of 2 francs 50 centimes, is given for every 1 cwt of insects destroyed. The invasion in this quarter seems to be checked. Round about Boghar crickets are more or less numerous, and similar measures are adopted."

The death of MULLIN, an old female miser of Paris, is recorded. She lived in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and was well known in the quarter, as she went out every morning and evening to the market, where she dispensed 20 centimes for a pittance of broken victuals. After her decease a sum of 37,810 francs in bank notes and gold was found concealed in the bed on which she slept.

A sensational paper is about to appear in Paris. It is to be called *Le Pilori*, and is to be printed in red ink. VICTOR NOIR is to be its editor, and MM. SIEBECKER, REVILLON, SCHOLL, LOCKROY, JOLIET, VALLES, DANDET, DUCHESNE, GILL, WEILL, &c., &c., have enrolled themselves among its contributors. It is probable that the *Pilori* will have a short life, if not a merry one.

The old-fashioned diligence, which, in spite of the safer, rapider and more commodious railway, still transports travelers and their effects from Rome to Velletri, and *vice versa*, was stopped some days ago in broad day, near the castle of San Gennaro, by a band of robbers, who rifled the passengers of about 400 scudi, but did not otherwise illtreat them.

Here is a fact showing the influence of artificial light in the production of green coloring matter. Some lilacs were placed for forcing in a heated cellar, partially lighted with gas. Those leaves that were exposed to the light became green, as if they had been in the open air, while the remainder were etiolated. The fact is recorded by M. ERMINS, in a recent number of the *Revue Horticole.*

Some strange disclosures have lately been made in Paris in regard to the confinement of a number of persons, believed to be perfectly sane, in lunatic asylums. The Emperor has taken up the matter, has directed a searching official inquiry to be made, and intends himself it is said, to visit Charenton and some other madhouses.

The farewell visit of the Russian Ambassador at the Tuileries is said to have been of a most affectionate character. The Emperor is reported to have presented to Baron DE BUDBERG signed portraits of all the Imperial family, and the Empress to have given the Baroness a medalion with a gold chain of beautiful workmanship.

A return just published shows that the quantity of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom and Ireland during the year ending the 31st December last was 23,323,613 gallons. The duty paid amounted to £11,382,594 5s. 7d.

A Bombay paper states that floating Post Offices for the sorting of letters will shortly be established on board the mail packets running between Bombay and Suez.

## SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel*, in speaking of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, says that it "would infinitely prefer the selection of a candidate who was not prominent in the unjust and unjustifiable war waged against the South—a man upon whose garments is found no stain of Southern blood." Accordingly, it urges the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON. It will, however, support Gen. HANCOCK if he is the choice of the Northern and Western Democracy, and is also the most available man in the party.

The Macon *Telegraph* makes an ill-natural attack upon the white Democracy of the eastern portion of Georgia, and charges them with having caused the party a most mortifying defeat, and with having brought inexpressible humiliation upon the whole State. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* retorts that the Eastern counties did no worse than the country around Macon, and that the charge comes with an ill-grace from that quarter.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that the only politics which have been of any real value to this country are the politics which originated with the thoughtful statesmen of the South; and that it would have been a blessed thing for humanity if the Mayflower had sunk ere she ever landed her fanatical crew upon Plymouth Rock—that Yankee blarney stone.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that the ex-officers of the United States army now residing in Louisiana generally co-operated heartily and efficiently with the Democratic party at the late election. These were the men, it further explains, who were real soldiers in the war, and who became citizens with honest intentions and friendly feelings when the war was over.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* hopes that the acquittal of the President is significant of a change which will relieve the Southern States from the weight of military authority, restore them to the mild reign of civil law, and reconstruct the Union on terms of justice to all sections and all the States.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says that the acquittal of the President gives the Democratic Party at once a leader—one who is to-day the strongest, as he is the ablest, statesman in America.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1868.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The Zollverein Diet has adjourned. King William of Prussia delivered the closing speech.

The Swedish Government, it is reported, has protested against the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the British bark *Springbok*.

Advices from Abyssinia state that the advance of the returning British forces had already reached Zoula.

Telegrams received in London announce the entire recovery of Prince Alfred, and the execution of Farrell, his would-be murderer.

### GENERAL.

On Friday night a party of men perpetrated a daring robbery of Adams' Express, in Ohio. It appears that while a train on the Jeffersonville road was stopping at Marshfield, the robbers uncoupled the locomotive and express car from the rest of the train, and started with the engine down the track. After running some distance they broke into the express car, threw the agent out, and took $40,000 and whatever else they pleased. The locomotive and car were found next morning deserted, about twenty miles from the place where the robbers took possession of it.

Capt. Hall, of the steamship *James A. Gary*, recently arrived at Wilmington, N. C., from Baltimore, reports that on the 18th inst., about midnight, he saw a steamer close on to Lookout Shoals, making signals of distress. He went to her assistance, and was told that the machinery of the strange vessel, which proved to be the *Sherman*, was out of order. Capt. Hall finally agreed to turn out of his course and turn the vessel into Charleston Harbor for $15,000. He made fast to her, but, encountering heavy weather, was obliged to proceed to Wilmington. After struggling with his tow for twenty-six hours he arrived in sight of the lightship, when the *Sherman* cut loose and ran away, leaving Capt. Hall minus his salvage. He thinks the *Sherman* had managed to repair damages while under his care.

Gov. English, of Connecticut has not signed the bill for the increase of the stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

The stone-cutters in Dayton, Ohio, are on a strike for higher wages. They demand $4. Employers refuse to comply with the demand of the workmen, and some are contemplating a visit to Canada to engage hands.

The Kingston *News* says that Father McMahon, the Fenian convict in the Provincial Penitentiary, was detected on Saturday night carrying on a secret correspondence with some persons in the United States. A letter, it is said, was found in his possession, in answer to one received from the United States, giving a detailed description of the locks and fastenings of the prison; and the prisoner, refusing to give the means by which he was enabled to carry on this correspondence, has been degraded from his comparatively easy life to one of hard labor—breaking stones.

An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury at Albany against Mark M. Lewis, who is charged by E. M. K. Glenn, late a member of the Assembly, with having attempted to bribe members of the Legislature to vote in favor of the Erie Railway bill. It is rumored that one or two members have also been indicted.

The Confederates of three incendiaries confined in the jail at Buffalo attempted to release their imprisoned comrades yesterday morning. They had tunneled under the walls of the jail, but were discovered by the Sheriff in time to prevent the rescue.

Mr. P. Holeyhand and his son were drowned in Cayuga Creek on Friday. The father, son and daughter were driving over a temporary bridge when they were precipitated into the water, and the daughter alone was saved.

A dispatch from Florida reports two acres of land in Hamilton County suddenly sunk in fifty feet of water, the tops of the tallest trees disappearing. The water rose and formed a lake covering four acres. This is accounted for by the fact that several streams in the vicinity which lost themselves in the ground, have become swollen and thus forced an outlet.

On Thursday last the prisoners in the jail at Richmond rebelled, complaining that they were not supplied with sufficient food. They tore the bricks out of the walls and threw them at the newly-appointed jailer and others who attempted to prevent them from breaking out. A military force was called for, and on arriving soon quelled the disturbance. The ringleaders were taken out and "bucked and gagged." It was found that the prisoners had broken all the iron fixtures from the cell doors, and had nearly broken through the outer wall.

The motion for a new trial in the Shepherd will case has been overruled in the Second District Court, at New-Orleans, and the case will be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court by both plaintiffs.

The recent severe rains have caused a freshet in the Hudson River. The only damage yet noted occurred at Troy. There the river commenced rising at 8 o'clock on Friday night, and soon overrun the docks and seriously threatened valuable property in the warehouse. The police rang an alarm bell, and the citizens turned out to save their property from the flood. Considerable lumber was carried off from the yards on the banks of the river, and some canal boats experienced great difficulty in keeping out of danger.

Commodore M. F. Maury will take charge of a department of the Virginia Military Institute about the last of June.

Trinity College, Hartford, is about to establish lectures on practical matters.

A German woman named Jansen, living near White Fish Bay, Wis., had a battle with a lynx a few days since, and succeeded in disabling it. Hearing a disturbance among the fowls in her chicken coop, she went to it, and discovered what she supposed to be a dog, intent upon securing some of them. She walked boldly in and commanded the brute to "go home." It did not seem disposed to obey, but at once showed its teeth, determined to fight it out on that line, and Mrs. Jansen, seizing a hoe, made a bold charge on the enemy's front. She struck it several times, and finally, by a well-directed blow, broke the creature's back. This conquered its spirit, and it attempted to escape, dragging its hind-quarters after it. Mrs. Jansen pursued, and her husband, coming on the field of action, procured his gun and shot it. The beast measured four and a half feet long and stood three and a half feet high.

Hon. Albert Fearing, of Hingham, Mass., has offered to erect in that town a building for a public library, to cost $10,000, and to give $5,000, as a fund for the support of the library.

John Burns, the hero of Gettsburg, had an attack of paralysis in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening. His left arm and a portion of the side were paralyzed.

The Tennessee State Board of Finance have voted to issue bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 bearing gold interest, for the purchase of outstanding bonds not due, indiscriminately. The Comptroller and Secretary of State voted against the resolution, and after its passage, offered protests, and resigned their places as members of the Board.

The "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold" in the hands of robbers of a bank in Mexico, recently seized by the New-Orleans police, proves to have been several pounds of brass. The police and the reporters mistook the glitter.

Alexander H. Stephens, in a private letter, written a few days since, says that his health is better this Spring than it was. He adds: "I have been taking more recreation, and have not been so absorbed in diving into old records as I was last year at this time, the fruits or results of which you will see in the *Constitutional View*."

A terrible hail-storm is reported to have visited San Antonio, Texas, on the 19th inst., killing several persons, and destroying half a million dollars worth of property.

Recorder Martindale yesterday at Jersey City investigated the charge against Chester H. Ladd, Captain of the private watch at the Erie Railroad depot, who was suspected of having fired at Sergeant Thompson, of the Harbor Police, and his crew while they were patrolling near the New-Jersey shore Friday night. The Recorder discharged the prisoner, and Sergeant Thompson was held to bail, charged with assaulting and threatening to shoot Daniel Nelligan, whom he had seized under the impression that the shot was fired by him.

In the case of Braine, charged with murder on the high seas, Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, Eastern District, yesterday, refused to admit the prisoner to bail in a small amount, but intimated that if he should be able to furnish security for his appearance in a sum sufficiently large it would be accepted.

Judge Sutherland yesterday denied the application in the case of the People *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, asking that the injunction issued by Judge Barnard, March 3, be set aside.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting at the "Opera," corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening, and instituted measures for reorganizing for the campaign of 1868.

Yesterday the Chinese Embassy visited Gurney's Gallery and sat for their photographs. Mr. Burlingame was also photographed by Brady. In the evening the chief members of the company witnessed the "White Fawn" at Niblo's.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, Mr. Geo. W. Blunt was re-elected to the office of Pilot Commissioner, and a committee of fifteen appointed to wait upon the Chinese Embassy and invite them to meet the Chamber at such time and place as would suit their convenience.

The trial of the Callicot case was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence, after which the case was closed on both sides. The counsel will sum up on Monday.

The American Bible Union held its semi-annual meeting in the Mariners' Church, in Oliver-street, yesterday afternoon and evening. The various reports were read, showing that the work of the organization prospers, and addresses were delivered by eminent clergymen.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Charles M. Jefferds, murdered in Sing Sing Prison on the 14th inst., was concluded at Sing Sing yesterday, and a verdict was rendered charging Thomas Burns, a fellow-convict, with the murder. George Whittington, a fellow-laborer with Burns, is charged by the jury with being an accessary.

The American and Foreign Bible Society held its thirty-first anniversary meeting at the Mariner's (Baptist) Church, in Oliver-street, yesterday morning. Officers for the current year were chosen; resolutions looking to a reunion of all interested in the work of the Society were adopted; reports were read and addresses delivered.

The body of the late Major Dyckman will be brought to the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this morning, and will there lie in state until 9 o'clock, P. M. The Hawkins Zouaves will form the Guard of Honor. The remains will be conveyed to Cortlandtown for interment.

The following licenses were issued by Marshal Tappan, of the Mayor's office, during the past week: Pawnbrokers, 18; second-hand dealers, 130; junk dealers, 97; express men, 10; venders, 17; public carts, 30; dirt carts, 16; drivers, 23; intelligence offices, 4; coaches, 1. Total, 346. Fines, $15. Total amount received, $2,936 73.

The Police arrests during the past week were as follows: Saturday, 16th, 267; Sunday, 17th, 152; Monday, 18th, 236; Tuesday, 19th, 261; Wednesday, 20th, 185; Thursday, 21st, 218; Friday, 22d, 229. Total, 1,548.

### Railway Disasters—Popular Errors.

When in a few days another railway disaster occurs, newspaper columns will teem with the usual vehement eloquence which these events call forth. There will be wild, random denunciations of railway management at large. There will be unprofessional advice about double-flanged wheels; machines to grapple the rails, and systems of gates to stop colliding trains; automatic devices to allow the passing of trains on a single track; excessively wide gauge; tremendously self-acting switches, and engineering more wonderful even than that of the United States naval engines.

After some thousands of years' standing, the older professions are rather left to the Professors, but all men consider themselves Doctors of Engineering; and while writers at large do not advise us, for instance, that the moral quality of an action lies in the result, that the encouragement of invention is secured by patenting principles, and that physical altitude is promoted by keeping the feet wet, they do not hesitate to print the equally strange doctrines that boilers are bursted by explosive gases, and that railway economy is promoted by wide gauge and big driving wheels.

The hope of the people to be one day delivered from perils by rail, is well founded in the fact that economy and safety are the same thing. The greater number of railway managers are not indeed convinced that educated talent, and the best materials and workmanship, surely decrease the operating expenses of a road. How slowly these reforms would be introduced if safety alone depended upon them. But there has been progress nevertheless, and there seems to be a growing conviction that railway property must and can be made to pay better; and this is a hopeful assurance that railway travel will be made safer, and indeed more agreeable. Better rails and axles, at double the old prices, are found to pay as well as to hold fast; ballast and drainage are found to save labor and material, as well as to sustain the rolling load through frost and freshet. The interest on costly iron bridges wastes less money as well as life, than the decay of cheap timber trestles. And the time is coming when iron cars, steel machinery, and iron sleepers will be found to pay shareholders as well as to insure travelers.

But while these reforms are dawning, most of our railways still abound in man-traps. Whoever will walk one mile on the worst parts of our best roads, will conclude that a special Providence alone protects the trains from destruction—unjointed rail-ends, broken chairs, spikes loose in rotten sleepers, laminated rails, old wooden bridges, water-soaked road beds, toppling rocks in the sides of cuttings—a hundred swords of Damocles hanging over every train. The "broad tread" is another road that leadeth unto death. Let the reader take the first opportunity to examine the frog and guard-rail of a four foot ten inch gauge, and then imagine a pair of cast-iron wheels set for a four foot eight and a half inch gauge, to be fired through them at forty miles an hour. It is unsafe enough to run a narrow-gauge car on an unbroken wide-gauge track, but when the track is broken by a frog, it is impossible to arrange the parts so that a violent collision of the flange with the track may not occur. Experts hold this cause quite sufficient to account for the Angola disaster. The continued use of the more obvious traps of wooden cars that must fly like canister-shot upon violent collision, and coal stoves ready upon the first shock to light the funeral pile, is simply murderous. The artillerist has not been able to produce a shell and fuse so destructive of life, and so sure to go off upon striking, as the wooden car with the coal stove. The most reckless railway manager will not dare to pronounce it safe, or iron impracticable; although he may pretend to doubt the value of ballast, steel and educated labor.

The test of materials should be more rigid and more intelligent. Upon the introduction of steel rails, axles and tires, the railway management instituted destructive tests for one rail of a lot, and no test for the others. One axle must stand half a dozen blows of a ton weight falling thirty feet, and a hundred more axles, not made of the same material or at the same time, may go unchallenged. One would as soon think of testing a lot of looking-glasses by throwing one of them out of a fourth-story window. The blow and strain a rail receives in practice can be calculated, and an *equivalent* test should be made upon each charge or lot of steel produced at one operation or process. A capacity of resistance to percussion vastly above that required in practice, in like proportion impairs the capacity of resistance to *wear*, and other causes of failure.

But while the improvement of materials and mechanical appliances is of great importance, it should not be forgotten that the whole railway system is radically wrong in two fundamental particulars. In the first place, railways are, as has been well said, "a mere set of counters in the hands of the gamblers of Wall-street," instead of a mechanical contrivance for making money by transportation. Whatever may be urged to the contrary, Government will be compelled to interfere with this prostitution of the people's property, if it is not remedied by an enlightened management.

In the second place, railways as mechanical contrivances are temporary and perishable. To be reasonably remunerative and safe they must be reconstructed on new principles. Until engineers cut loose from old traditions and prejudices by introducing steam propulsion, monitor protection and great guns proportioned to the strain, the hereditary features and embellishments of the old time naval warfare, no longer useful nor significant, hung about the navies of the world. So in railways; the present improvement in detail, although permanently useful in developing the capacities of materials and machinery, is but the eking out of an old and temporary system that must be altogether set aside. The first railway was a pair of parallel timbers laid *on the ground*. The last railway is the same thing, bettered in material and strength, but equally temporary and perishable in principle. The railway of the future will be founded below the influence of frost and storm, and constructed to avoid rather than yield to the action of impact and decay.

### Spiritualism and Cash.

The great English case of Lyon *vs.* Home has decisively settled one point with regard to these "spirits" that occasionally play so important a part in controlling the monetary affairs of mankind. Up to a certain point their power is unquestionable. Given, a credulous old woman, sixty thousand golden sovereigns, and a favored medium, and the result is a certainty. But although they may possess the gift of tongues, they certainly do not possess that of prophecy. Indeed they do not seem to be endowed with the commonest foresight, or ability to forewarn their votaries against the designs of evil-minded materialists. It was at the dictation of the spirits that Mrs. Lyon bestowed so large a portion of her worldly wealth upon her adopted son, and it was by and with their consent that the latter accepted it. It would seem, from Mr. Home's course of action, that he at least had no notification from the spirits concerned of the revocation of the supernatural bequest. Mrs. Lyon, it is true, reported more recent manifestations in a different sense, but as she is but a neophyte, and Mr. Home an experienced interpreter of spiritual behests, those who believe in spirits must naturally accept his testimony in preference to hers. But, in this case, why did not these spirits, who had previously managed Mr. Home's mundane affairs with such prudence, and treated him with so much generosity—at the expense of others—warn their *protegé* of the impending judgment of the Court, and so enable him to make some profitable compromise, which he doubtless could have done? It is clear that they had no power to control the Court, and Mr. Home respectfully declined to furnish it with any proofs, tangible, audible or visible, of their existence. The end was that Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins saw nothing but hallucination and undue influence in the whole transaction, and condemned Mr. Home to refund the entire sixty thousand pounds.

The verdict was undoubtedly a sound one. Mrs. Lyon had been induced to part with a large sum of money in consequence of representations of which there was not the faintest attempt to sustain the truth, or even to demonstrate the possibility of their being true. Satisfied that hallucination had existed in the mind of the donor, and that undue influence had been the cause of the gift, the Court availed itself of its power in compelling a full restitution. It is certainly a case in which the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery has been justly exercised. Mr. Home, and, through him, mediums at large, have received a severe warning to confine themselves to the more legitimate—or less illegitimate — branches of their vocation. As long as they simply charge a sum of money for the privilege of witnessing the exercise of their alleged powers, no one can complain. But when they enrich themselves at the expense of others by spiritual aid, the transaction requires investigation, and it is Mr. Home's own fault if the nature of this spiritual aid is pretty sharply criticised. In this case Mr. Home has not only lost his money, but he has exposed himself to a challenge from Prof. Tyndall, which he cannot evade without great discredit to his pretentions, and which, to judge from the past, there is small chance of his finding himself able to accept. The conditions on which Prof. Tyndall holds himself ready to investigate whatever phenomena Mr. Home may wish to reveal to him, are those laid down in a similar case by the late Mr. Faraday, and rejected. Faraday's original letter is dated 1861, and we extract its main points:

> To settle whether I can go or not I wish to put to you the following points:
>
> 1. Who wishes me to go?—to whose house?—for what purpose?
> 2. Does Mr. Home wish me to go?
> 3. Is he willing to investigate as a philosopher, and as such to have no concealments, no darkness, to be open in communication, and to aid inquiry all that he can?
> 4. Does he make himself responsible for the effects, and identify himself more or less with their cause?
> 5. Would he be glad if their delusive character were established and exposed, and would he gladly help to expose it, or would he be annoyed and personally offended?
> 6. Does he consider the effects natural or supernatural? If natural, what are the laws which govern them? or, does he think they are not subject to laws? If supernatural, does he suppose them to be miracles or the work of spirits? If the work of spirits, would an insult to the spirits be considered as an insult to himself?
> 7. If the effects are miracles, or the work of spirits, does he admit the utterly contemptible character, both of them and their results, up to the present time, in respect either of yielding information or instruction, or supplying any force or action of the least value to mankind?
> 8. If they be natural effects without natural law, can they be of any use or value to mankind?
> 9. If they be the glimpses of natural action not yet reduced to law, ought it not to be the duty of every one who has the least influence in such actions personally to develop them, and aid others in their development by the utmost openness and assistance, and by the application of every critical method, either mental or experimental, which the mind of man can devise?

In the spirit of the above, Prof. Tyndall, one of the most eminent scientific men of the day, is prepared to investigate the phenomena of Spiritualism as presented by one of its most famous professors. As Prof. Tyndall is not a silly old lady, and is not likely to have sixty thousand pounds to give away, we scarcely anticipate that he will be allowed the opportunity.

### National Rifle Practice.

Summer ushers in the season of target excursions, rifle matches and German *schützenfeste*. These affairs are beginning to assume national importance, so widely have they spread of late. It is not a question of a "national game," but rather of national education, and fortunately it is education in the right direction.

Strangely enough, with all its natural aptitude for the use of arms, the race that descended from the founders of the Republic has never been over-partial to practice with fire-arms. Even the militia has always sustained an element of reproach, the popular sentiment being, according to Mr. Biglow, that "if anything is foolisher and more ridiculous than military glory, it is militia glory." As for rifle matches, they were usually confined, except for "turkey-shootings," to professional "shots," on whose prowess against pigeons money was laid by gamblers; and at the "target excursions" the weapon that made most havoc was the pocket pistol.

Switzerland and Germany are changing all this for us, making rifle practice a branch of national education, as we have said, and, we may add, one of national strength. Conducted, as the sharpshooters' festivals hitherto have been, with that happy union of decorum and gayety, of amusement and use, which only the people of continental Europe have thus far known how to introduce into all public sports, these annual festivities are worthy of general encouragement and support. They habituate the youth of the Republic to the use of arms; they accustom him to deliberation and coolness under the rattle and amid the smoke of musketry; they give him the practiced eye, the firm arm, the soldierly poise, the imperturbable spirit which the marksman needs, and the good soldier no less. Our regular army does nothing for the military education of the country; our militia, as now constituted, does next to nothing; any adjunct, therefore, to the popular training of the people in ability to play a worthy part in national defence, should be made welcome. And when, as in case of these sharpshooters' societies, their drill and training are to be had without a penny of national debt, or State appropriation, or municipal subsidy, but through private gratuities alone, and when, too, the elements of generous emulation, sport, and public honor give a zest to this form of military discipline, which the militia does not in equal degree furnish, we can hardly question its value. Hence probably it is that we find the Major-General commanding the First Division of New-York Militia prominent among those who are pushing the great Jones' Wood shooting festival to success, aided by half a dozen other general officers of volunteers and militia.

These affairs, too, are very useful in fairly testing the merits of rival improvements in firearms. As the object of each marksman is to hit the bull's eye oftenest, he arms himself with what he supposes to be the truest weapon. It is not as, occasionally in the service, where a fat contract or some collusion of friendship or interest may force the fabrics of one workshop into use when another invention is superior. At Wimbledon, very sharp tests of the many modern breech-loaders have been effected; and such will be the case, we presume, at Jones' Wood, where some targets are set apart for such trials.

America thus far has dragged behind all nations in popular practice with the rifle, save in those border or rough settlements where immediate use demanded it. But these new institutions will bring the country up, let us hope, if not to a level with Switzerland, whose hardy people, the worthy descendants of Tell, have for six centuries held the palm of marksmanship, yet at least to an equality with the yeomanry of England, who of late have made progress so astonishing in this respect. The scare which Napoleon III. gave England lest he should "invade" it, nearly turned the "nation of shopkeepers" into a nation of sharpshooters. The riflemen who yearly assemble in friendly contests at Wimbledon are worthy to be named with those who have successively met, of late, at Frankfort, Swetz and Bremen, and those who will meet this year at Vienna and next year at Luzerne. It is true that we must attribute to the musketry schools of Hythe and Fleetwood some of the general English advance in skill with infantry arms; but the popular movement of "riflemen, form," which took the shape of clubs, instead of companies, is answerable for the rest. In a system of national defence this element is properly to be counted, it being one that works not among the active militia, who are a small fraction of the arms-bearing population, but through all ranks of society, in the bone and sinew of the land.

### The Fire Marshalship.

The Police Commissioners were authorized by the last Legislature to appoint a Metropolitan Fire Marshal at a salary of $5,000 a year. This is not a new office, although it is now for the first time officially recognized. It has been in existence for about fourteen years, having been created by the present incumbent, Mr. Baker, and made so effective under his management that the expense of its maintenance has been willingly borne by the fire insurance companies without a scintilla of expense to the City. In every respect, we believe, Mr. Baker's operations in this regard have been satisfactory. He has saved, perhaps, a million of dollars to his employers, and his shrewdness and experience have, on many occasions, brought conviction and punishment upon malefactors who have committed the heinous crime of arson. This cowardly offence has been too frequent in this city. Within a few years many lives have been sacrificed to its practice. Its detection is beset with greater difficulties than any other species of knavery. The evidences of it are generally destroyed at the moment of its commission. When, however, the designs of an incendiary are frustrated, and the investigation of the causes of a fire is undertaken, the truth can only be reached and the guilt fastened upon the criminal by an expert of keen observation, clear judgment and consummate skill, whose perceptions of the probabilities and the nice points of every case can only be quickened after long experience. Just such qualifications, developed by precisely such a training, are exhibited by the present incumbent of the Fire Marshal's position, and we believe that the loss of his services would be a positive injury to the City.

We are told that the object of bringing the Fire Marshal's office into the control of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners is to invest it with all the authority of recognized official position. Doubtless there is weight in this consideration. The power to order arrests, to hear testimony and to exercise magisterial functions, would certainly increase the efficiency of the Fire Marshal to a very great extent, and this authority ought to have been given long since. But we protest against making a political machine of this important office. There is good reason for believing that such is to be the case. The member of the Legislature who engineered the bill through at Albany is a prominent candidate for the position. The Police Commissioners are understood to be equally divided between giving him the place and conferring it upon one of the police Captains. This ought not to be. Politics has nothing to do with the case, and an organization so essential to the safety of the City should be kept aloof from such influences. Mr. Baker created the office, has proved himself worthy to fill it, and justice and the best interests of the City alike require that his services should not be dispensed with to favor an untried man whose only recommendation is political partisanship.

### The English Ministry and the Opposition.

The crisis within a crisis, brought about by Mr. Disraeli's defeat on the Scotch Reform bill, seems to have passed over without any serious effects on the position of parties. Yet the principle involved is one of considerable importance. Mr. Disraeli proposed to increase the representation of Scotland by adding to the numbers of the House of Commons. The House decided, however, on the motion of an ardent Scotch Liberal, that its numbers should not be increased, but that the additional seats to be given to Scotland should be gained by the disfranchisement of small boroughs in England. Last year the Tories obstinately refused to go any further in that direction. They insisted that no existing borough, however small, should be entirely deprived of its right to representation, and only consented to take one member away from all boroughs below a certain standard of population which had previously returned two. But the recent vote of the House decides that the English Reform act shall be remodeled, and infringes upon one of the most cherished principles of its authors. It is virtually another step toward the equal electoral districts which the more advanced Liberals have already begun to hint at. And yet the vote appears to have passed almost unheeded. The Ministry "considered their position," but faced the House again on Thursday, and calmly proceeded with the details of the bill.

The fact is that the issues involved in English politics have so widened in importance of late, that points seemingly of great importance twelve months ago, are now comparative trifles. The Tories, as the upholders of the powers that be, and the existing state of things, are attacked on so many points at once by a hostile majority, that they find themselves compelled to abandon positions without resistance that twelve months ago they would have defended to the last. They have the power to dissolve Parliament before decisive action can be taken on the Irish Church question, but, in the meantime, the Liberals of all shades, united under Mr. Gladstone, are supreme on all other points. They can do exactly whatever they please. The bonds of party discipline have been drawn tighter than ever, while Mr. Gladstone and his friends grow more frantic every day in their thirst for office, and less scrupulous as to the means of attaining it. There is probably a very large section of the Tory Party that would give up the Irish Church if they had any security that Mr. Gladstone would then "rest and be thankful." The ardor with which the Tories are rallying to the support of the Irish Church is probably owing as much to distrust of Mr. Gladstone as to any real belief in the justice of the threatened Establishment. Meanwhile, the personal feeling between the two parties has reached a pitch unknown for many years. Mr. Bright asserts that the Premier is guilty of deceit, and "worse than a traitor," and the Premier implies that Mr. Bright is no gentleman. All useful legislation, even on matters where it is most urgently needed, is at a standstill. It is fortunate for England that the present state of affairs cannot last much longer. The general election cannot be deferred for more than a few months. After that, blind resistance on the part of the Tories or mere place-hunting on the part of the Liberals will be impossible.

As far as the immediate interests of the Irish Church are concerned, the state of affairs has changed but little since the passage of Mr. Gladstone's first resolution. His temporary suspensory bill was carried by a majority of fifty-four, he himself admitting virtually that it would be rejected by the House of Lords. His course in thus pressing his policy on the present House is manifestly intended to show his own earnestness and good faith in the matter, and to pledge his supporters to its execution so deeply as to render drawing back impossible. The Tories challenged a division against the second reading of the bill, in order to place on record once more their protest against its principle. Until the people are consulted, this sullen acquiescence under protest in the decisions of the House is the only course left to them. They cannot look to the future with any great confidence, but they are evidently determined not to abandon their cause as long as they can retain their present vantage ground for defence.

### Agricultural Education.

The superb provision for State colleges made by Congress, in the large land grants, has in several States given a fine impulse to the cause of general higher education, and especially in regard to the mysteries of science in its application to agriculture. But unfortunately this will not be enough provision to cover the whole ground. There are scores of thousands throughout the rural districts who would be unable, perhaps even uninclined, to avail themselves of the State privileges of higher training in college, but yet to whom a knowledge of the elements of scientific agriculture would be both valuable and welcome. To meet this want it has been proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture to introduce into the common district school system some means of supplying this elementary instruction; and the plan has been highly approved by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian, Gen. Howard and other well-known men, who either by their scientific knowledge or experienced observation of popular necessities are well fitted to form a judgment.

The idea in general is an admirable one, but we should very decidedly object to its attempted operation under Federal authority or special application. Each State must be the guardian of its own educational interest and the director of its own common school system. But Congress might aid the matter much by empowering the Department of Agriculture, or some competent man or men, to examine specifically into the subject, to compare the text books of the French and English, who are the two peoples most advanced in the science, and to prepare a book or series of books more directly applicable to our American conditions of population, soil, climate, &c., than theirs could be: to investigate, moreover, the systems of instruction adopted in those countries, and finally to recommend the use of such system and text-books, as they may decide upon, to the legislatures of the different States. In this way the Federal power might be made of value to the common interests of the country as it ought to be, without danger of trouble from undue interference.

Nor need this be made the occasion of expensive appropriations either, or the necessary sending abroad of any Commission. The ample statistical records of European Governments, contrasting so wisely with our meagre records, will be easily attainable and will furnish all necessary information. For instance, the late report of the French Imperial Commission on Technical Education gives much interesting matter concerning the system in vogue in that country. Besides the high scientific teaching of the *Jardin des Plantes*, the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* and the *Institut Agronomique* of Versailles—where professors of the highest attainments, appointed after public competition, expound the laws and theories of agricultural science, rather than its practice—there are three agricultural district-schools and fifty farm-schools established by the State, as well as numerous private institutions of charitable origin for training farm bailiffs or simple laborers and maid-servants. All of these latter deal in elementary theoretical instruction and practical training. The three district schools having each six professors and two years' course of study with final examinations, and the fifty farm schools being under the charge of a Director and several masters, and rather for the training of intelligent laborers than the teaching of farmers themselves, they would all be useful to us only as containing suggestions for adaptation to American necessities. But these facts are worth considering, because they show the extent to which science is brought to the aid of art in those old countries, and any one who has seen the beautiful effects of intelligent and trained cultivation in the rural districts of France and England, with their centuries of wear and production, cannot fail to appreciate its value to our newer soil, with its more trying climates and more exhausting growths.

It would be a good thing were this matter to be taken up by the Press of the country, for journalistic investigation and discussion not only arouses public attention and stimulates public opinion, but often brings out much serviceable matter of fact in regard to the subjects it takes hold of. When our political troubles begin to retire a little into the background, Congress will be the better able and the more willing to enter upon such matters, and an intelligent public opinion behind them will be of advantage in urging them to action.

### Was Shakespeare a German?

English pride has been deeply wounded in its tenderest point. A German enthusiast has questioned the claim of England to the genius of Shakespeare. Herr Bandmann, who, as an actor, belongs to New-York since we earliest recognized his talent, and who has recently been playing with distinguished success at the Lyceum Theatre in London, made a speech two or three weeks ago at the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund, in which, misguided man! he used the following extraordinary language:

> "The Germans, in fact, claimed Shakespeare quite as much as did the British nation, and one of the German lyric poets asserted that by right Shakespeare belonged to Germany alone, because, when Shakespeare's genius was sent from Heaven to earth, its destination was Germany, but, the wind blowing westwardly, it rested in England."

Here was flat burglary as ever was committed. For ourselves, indeed, we should never have taken this seriously, and, reading the speech as reported in the English journals, should have set it down to *post prandial* jocularity; but it does not seem to have so impressed the British journalist, and the *London Review*, which is not ordinarily dull to apprehend a joke, treats it with all the gravity in the world. Certainly regarded in sober earnest, as a question of birthright, anything better calculated to "flutter the dove-cotes of Corioli" could not possibly have been uttered. To say that no such person as the immortal Will ever existed, that the Swan of Avon was only a delusion and a snare, might be pardoned for its very insolence, or, if not pardoned, might be met by a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*. Miss Bacon, a Connecticut lady, said this, and was gently treated as a lady of unsound mind in the Hanwell Asylum. But to indorse the preposterous assertion of a German lyric poet that "Shakespeare by right belonged to Germany alone," (apart from the nonsense about the direction of the wind,) was an offense that might well arouse the ire of the British people from the Channel to the Tweed, nay to the Orkneys, exciting the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, not less than the wrath of Cockney and critic in England itself. We might even fancy it would cause the traditional wooden bust in the Chancel at Stratford, like a winking Madonna, to express its indignation in portentous frowns. That Herr Bandmann was guilty of this and lived afterward is matter of marvel; that the crime was perpetrated at the Theatrical Fund Dinner, and that he was not immediately driven in ignominy from the stage can only be explained by reference to that liberty of unlicensed speech which is one of the muniments of British freedom; unless, indeed, as we can well imagine, the delicious absurdity of the "wind blowing westwardly" disarmed his auditors of resentment.

It is curious enough that the German lyric poet, who claimed Shakespeare for Germany alone, did not, by any means, dispute the trifling material facts that the great dramatist was born at Stratford; was the son of a wool-comber; became a call-boy and scene-shifter at the Globe Theatre; wrote his plays in the obscure English language; loved, married, died in England; and was buried under the pavement of St. Mary's Church in his native village. The novel theory is that, when the genius of Shakespeare, Heaven-sent to this planet, was on its way hither, a chance wind blowing westwardly, *i. e.* from the East, wafted it beyond the confines of Vaterland, for which it was destined, to the English island. Whether the lyric poet evolved this phenomenal advent from the depths of his inner consciousness, it is hardly worth our while to consider. Little reflection is needed, however, to convince us that a recognition of it makes a man's nationality the most uncertain of all uncertainties; transferring this from international law or place of parturition to meteorology; from the jurisdiction of Themis, or the realm of Lucina to the domain of Æolus; and causing it to be referable, not to parish registers, but to weather tables, or Wind and Current Charts. Nor can we fail to perceive that such a theory at once unsettles the whole question of natural allegiance and the very definition of alien, and if brought from the cloud land of German speculation into European politics, would give Beust and Bismarck, De Moustier and Menabrea, Lord Stanley and Mr. Seward, a world of annoyance in endless complications. Happily, being of such stuff as dreams are made of, in the reveries of German idealists, poets, and philosophers, it is incapable of being reduced to diplomacy, and the controversy about Shakespeare, and the German monopoly of him, may go on interminably without bringing the Cabinets of Berlin and Downing-street into collision.

If it be a sin, however, to set up an idle and ridiculous claim to what clearly and rightfully belongs to another people or nation, the English themselves in this respect are not impeccable. Certainly it required some little audacity, or *Anglice*, it called for an uncommon amount of cheek in Herr Bandmann to tell an assemblage of Englishmen, in the very shadow of Drury-lane and within hearing of the Shakespeare Society, that the imperishable fame of their countryman belonged to "Germany alone." This was *un peu fort*. But the English claimed Washington for their own, and, beside tracing the lineage of the foremost man of all the world back to the De Wessyngtons, and giving him a splendid coat-of-arms out of the Herald's College, devised a very pretty if not plausible fiction of his actual birth upon the soil of England. A similar claim was set up for our own Washington Irving, who first saw the light, so they said, in the midst of one of those exquisite landscapes which he afterward described so charmingly; who had nothing American in his nature, we were told; and who never could have written the *Sketch Book* had he not been to the *manor*, as well as "to the man*ner*, born." A little while ago, too, when it was fashionable in society and Parliament to praise the Confederates, it was discovered that Stonewall Jackson had been born in England, as it was patent that his fighting qualities were of the true English sort. Undeniably our English cousins have not been wholly free from the spirit of appropriation that characterized the speech of Herr Bandmann. As for this Teutonic raid upon England's proudest memories, we can see but one method by which the English can obtain reparation. Let them make reprisals. Let them claim that while Schiller and Goethe *ob*jectively belong to Germany, through that little accident of birth and its consequence, language, they *sub*jectively belong to England, and were only denied to her in whole by perverse westerly gales. They will thus meet the Germans on their own ground. And surely if intense study and critical appreciation of Shakespeare in Germany can establish, as the Germans contend, a German property in his genius, the nurse of Lord Lytton, interpreting Schiller, and the sympathetic insight of Carlyle making luminous the philosophy of Goethe, ought to give England a right to both these illustrious names.

### Street Excrescences.

In their annual report for 1867 the Central Park Commissioners refer to the inconvenience caused by the erection of booths, shanties and stands of various kinds in the public streets, and particularly around the Park. Under the law of 1867 the Commissioners were empowered to remove all incumbrances of this sort that might be found within their jurisdiction. Surely it would be well to extend this law and apply its provisions at least to all the public parks and squares. The City Hall Park is disfigured by a score or more of apple and cake stands, which merely serve the purpose of collecting about them numbers of idle boys and girls. At the southern end of the Park two men have been allowed to erect wooden shanties, each covering at least ten square feet of space, and this at one of the most crowded points of the whole City. The underside of one of the stairways of the Loew Bridge is used by some enterprising genius as a picture gallery, around which a gaping crowd is found from morning to evening, greatly obstructing the sidewalk in that vicinity; and a number of other points might be designated where the public convenience is similarly interfered with for private purposes.

The evident injustice of this sort of thing never seems to strike the members of the Common Council, without whose indorsement no permit for a street stand is granted. There are, no doubt, many places in this City, as there are in other large cities, which might be occupied by street venders without detriment to anybody; but it is precisely in the most crowded streets and at the most contracted corners that the apple and peanut peddler insists upon setting up his booth, and receives the consent of the authorities to do so.

Broadway has been in a great measure swept clean of these nuisances by the Street Commissioner, acting under the general law empowering him to remove all obstructions from the public thoroughfares. It is to be regretted that Park-row, Fulton-street, the lower part of Barclay-street, and other localities we could name, have not received his attentions in the same direction.

## MINOR TOPICS.

While some Congressmen are proposing to rescind the treaty for the purchase of Russian America, because there is no coal or gold there, and too much rain, Gen. **Halleck** is selecting a site for still another post—the northernmost on the continent—to be garrisoned by a company of the Second Artillery. Such diverse action is clearly a case of a "balky team." The Senate ratified the treaty after careful consideration, not because we wanted more cereals than the Western prairies would give us, or more gold than could come from California and Colorado. Thereupon, the troops were sent up from San Francisco, the Russian flag hauled down, the Russian Fur Company packed off, the whole establishment turned over to us, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted. The question is, whether, after all the trouble and expense we have incurred, and the claims for damages and what not which we should be liable to, even the plea of "economy" could justify backing out of the bargain. Had this matter come up last year, when the House first convened, there might have been some little show of reason for delaying to pay for Alaska, whereas now there is absolutely none.

It is a noticeable fact that the French war-ships are adopting the principle which American fighting has made prominent, that weight of metal and not number of guns is the strongest element of fighting force. The French ships are now mounting guns to bear in all directions and of much heavier calibre than ever before. France seems disposed to be prepared at every point. In the great budget for this year, 21,800,000 francs were appropriated for arming sailors and marines with the Chassepot rifle. This probably means peace!

Literary men on both sides of the Atlantic are engaged, it seems, upon the same problem, namely, whether it is possible to create a standard of opinion different from that of the great public, to whose judgment writers for ages have perforce appealed. The proposition which Mr. **Froude** made at the Royal Academy dinner is an effort, but a somewhat questionable one, to establish such a new bench of judges—at least for English *litterateurs*. He expressed his regret that the interests of literature were not protected by a royal guild, like that which protects the interests of art. He would have a Royal Literary Academy organized, and he would have its endorsement a passport to works of merit which now go begging in the portfolios of publishers. This is a subject too large and too full of argument to be dismissed in a brief paragraph. But it is well to note that the very persons most likely, *à priori*, to champion this suggestion, and for whose benefit, indeed, it was made, hitherto are slowest to accept it. The writers on the best periodicals in England treat it with hostility or contempt, and set forth its real or pretended evils. But there is this point for us to remember. The Royal Academy itself is accused of cringing shamefully before rank and position, and of fostering nothing but a dead level of mediocrity. If *that*, therefore, be the sort of patronage and protection which Mr. **Froude** wishes for literature, no wonder that candidates for literary distinction prefer the time-honored test of public approval. However, this unfortunate parallel would not hold in this country, where a different state of society, as well as of literature, is in question. How, then, would it be here?

Accounts from England say that the Government there has resolved that Bishop **Colenso** shall not be turned out of his Bishopric at Natal, in South Africa. So that, in spite of all the protests of the Church authorities and the litigation of years, it now seems to be a fact that a Bishop may be thought a good Bishop—or a good Bishop enough—and still have grave doubts about certain passages of the Hebrew Pentateuch. "Theological odium" is losing its force in England—and everywhere else as well. Just now the telegraph tells us that the Catholic Emperor of Austria has assented to the new law of his Reichsrath, putting the people of all sects and creeds on a legal equality. The world moves—even if, as we suspect, **Galileo** never said so.

Everybody remembers the day when Cochin-China fowls were the pets of the farm and the drawing room, quite throwing poodles and Italian greyhounds into the shade. *Punch* had a picture of an old lady driving a span of them, attached by cords, and clad in short-clothes, out to air. The author of the *Shores of the Amazon* describes a species of enormous spiders which are petted in a similar way, apparently, as he saw a little Indian leading one about with a cord, like a dog. This is almost as shocking a depth of depraved taste as the Shanghae business. We almost fear to mention the incident lest the "hen fever" might be succeeded by a spider mania.

The London *Atlas* says that the Indo-European Telegraph Company have got their capital of £450,000 for the purpose of stretching their wires from England to India, by way of Nordeney, Berlin, Odessa, the Crimea, Armenia, Teheran, Bushire, and Kurrachee. This would be much cheaper than a Red Sea cable; and the three Powers, Prussia, Russia, and Persia would be the territorial protectors of such a line.

The second anniversary of the Czar's escape from assassination at the hands of **Karakozoff**, who fired a pistol at him on the 16th of April, 1868, has been duly celebrated at St. Petersburg, by a procession and a "Te Deum," at the Cathedral. It is a question for the mental philosopher whether such celebrations suggest or deter similar crimes in those most likely to commit them. Meanwhile, as a less difficult question for English readers, we may note that the Russians often enjoy a singular felicity in the names given to noted personages. The Admiral who fired the parting salute to **Farragut** was **Popoff**. The General who came so near cutting off **Napoleon's** retreat was **Kutuzoff**. The man who endeavored to pistol the Czar was **Karakozoff**. If all great names were like these, history in schools would be pastime, and there would be no need of artificial and over-strained mnemonic system.

It is curious and almost saddening to see how fast the old classical names of ancient and vaguely glorious memory are getting to be the common property of the every day world, and are coming in for their share of abuse. Old Brindisi, which, in **Horace's** time and language was the starting point for a poem that has pleased mankind for a good many centuries, is now become a vulgar railway station and shipping port. **Horace** doesn't give us a very exalted idea of its accomodations, and we fear it has improved but little since. The Italians are making a great ado about it, as the chief point in a short route to the Indies—through France and Italy (via Bologna) and from Brindisi across the Mediterranean to Egypt by the new line of steamers. When the Mont Cenis tunnel is finished, this may become a favorite route, but just yet, we should think it offered too many breaks and too poor accommodations for a journey, tedious and hard at the best.

The Spring is not yet far enough advanced to develope the plans of the Indians on the plains, and bitter experience has taught us "not to halloo before we are out of the woods." Nevertheless, peace prospects are certainly brighter than a month ago, and every day makes them more so. The grass has sprung up and carpeted the plains, and forage is becoming abundant; yet we hear of but few atrocities as yet. There have been, of course, isolated murders and maraudings by petty bands; but thus far no full organized tribes are on the war-path. Medicine Wolf has declared that the Cheyennes would not go to war this Spring, at least with whites—though they have a feud with the Pawnees, our allies. Some of the Brulé Sioux and other formerly hostile bands are already making peace. The Commissioners are confident that war can be prevented. Despite the outrages on coaches and ranches now and then reported, (of which some are exaggerated,) we shall not despair of peace.

The champion of two-wooden-legged walkers in England offers to walk on a wager a fourth of a mile in three minutes, which is certainly pegging away at a good lively rate. Now, among our pedestrian matches the question is whether some of the no-legged heroes of the war cannot get up one of this sort among themselves, and then let the winner challenge, or rather "stump," the English champion. We have one-armed and no-armed penmanship contests; why not one-legged and no-legged pedestrian contests. The English hero is working to be a descendant of the gallant knight who at Chevy Chase, when both legs were cut away, knelt and fought on his stumps.

If we may credit the *Court Journal*, velocipedes are literally "all the go" in the *Champs Elysées*, it being "generally children of a larger growth who indulge in this pedal exercise," and run races with 'busses, and beat them, too. As this is Paris fashion, it of course "becomes only a question of time" when it shall be New-York fashion, too. The only thing to determine is, what bold pioneer in fashion will risk his reputation in introducing them. That accomplished, we may perhaps look for the day when every man shall be his own coachman, and people will spin down town on their faithful steeds in contempt of pedestrians who potter slowly behind. A man owning such horses never need inquire, "what's the price of oats?" and his animal always stands saddled and bridled and ready for flight.

**Juarez** is said to have congratulated the Mexican Congress (which has been, for the most part, a mere convention of drones), at the close of its first session, upon having restored the institutions of Mexico to their "normal condition." If this were his language, it must, to many a member, have conveyed an unintentional but terrible satire. With brigandage on half the highways, with revolutions springing up hydra-headed all over the land, with property insecure, business stopped, life outside of the cities, without a strong *condutta*, at a pin's fee, with the President himself barely escaping from his would-be assassins, and a score of rivals marshaling their forces to dispute his control, surely the abnormal condition of Mexico could hardly be more than the "normal." The great trouble is that the Mexicans generally will not admit the depth of gloom which overshadows their prospects, and resent advice or external assistance.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

The concert to-night at Steinway Hall is supplemental to the Festival and combines many of its best features. The soloists are Mme. **Rosa**, Mr. **Rosa**, Mr. **Pease** and Mr. G. W. **Morgan**. For the orchestral music the full orchestra of Mr. **Theodore Thomas** is of course present. The programme contains novelties—notably a concerto for piano and orchestra by Mr. A. H. **Pease**. The music to "Struensee" is also comparatively new. This concert is the last of the grand series of the Winter season.

### Various Notes of City Theatricals

The unusual spectacle on the stage of correctness in the little item of beards is to be witnessed in the "White Cockade." No moustachios were worn in the time of the Pretender, and all the eleven actors who play in the "White Cockade" have sacrificed their hirsute ornaments, and bow to history with naked upper lips. The last time that such a notable observance of historical fashion was manifested on the New-York stage was during the run of "The Duke's Motto." It may seem a bad sign when our comedians have to be praised for some special correctness; but we are told that the angels rejoice more over the penitence and reformation of one sinner than over ninety-nine just.

The war in Africa is likely to rage fiercely for a while. Three tribes of Ethiopians are exerting every power to obtain minstrel supremacy. The San Francisco band, the Bryants and another company have filled the air with their harmonious sounds, but in the melodious noises of newer comers the challenge of the San Francisco company is heard clearly and distinctly. The comicalities of **Birch**, **Bernard** and **Backus**, nor the songs of **Wambold** are not to be drowned by rivalries, and their hall is filled by a hearkening multitude.

A new drama entitled "The Strollers" is in preparation at Pike's Opera House, to be produced after Mr. **Maeder's** drama shall be "Lost" to sight.

The farewell representations of Madame **Ristori** appointed for next week are as follows: Monday evening, May 25, "Sor Teresa;" Tuesday evening, **Giacommetti's** new and elaborate work, "Marie Antoinette;" Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, "Sor Teresa" *matinée;* Thursday evening, "Marie Antoinette;" Friday evening, "Sor Teresa; Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, "Marie Antoinette" *matinée*.

**Unsworth**, the new Ethiopian comedian of Bryants' Minstrels, presents the amusing incongruity of an Irish darkey. But he is immensely comical from this very fact.

It is said that Mr. **Reuben Lowell**, the lessee of the New-York Theatre, who recently died in New-Orleans, left all of his fortune to Miss **Sophie Worrell**—whose kindness to him was one of the few bright rays in a clouded life.

The "White Fawn" is to be one of the attractions at Saratoga this Summer, with the ballet from Niblo's Garden.

A version of "Oliver Twist," differing from the drama seen at Wallack's, is the present attraction at the Bowery Theatre. Mr. W. H. **Whalley**, a melodramatic actor, who inclines to imitations of Mr. J. W. **Wallack**, with some original force of his own, acts the part of *Fagin*. In this piece the scene of *Sykes'* death from the house-tops is exhibited, illuminated with a view of burning buildings.

### Notes of Country Theatricals.

Mr. **John Brougham** has written a new drama called "Hearts, or Serpents of Society."

The Richings' troupe will appear in Washington, Monday evening, 25th inst. June 15 the Newark-ers are to have English Opera.

Mrs. **Ann S. Stephens** has written a drama entitled "Doubly False." She has "novelized" the play also.

Saratoga waters are not as healthy for horses as for men. A number of valuable steeds belonging to a circus company, recently performing at this favorite resort, died two days after leaving the place.

In the new tax bill reported to the House of Representatives, the following are among the taxed: Places of amusement, $200; second class, $20. Places of amusement not otherwise provided for, where entrance money is 25 cents or less, $100; when exceeding 25 cents, $200. Jugglers, $25. Proprietors of gift enterprises, $500.

**Mark Twain** realized $1,805 in gold from his first lecture in San Francisco. At least he paid the Revenue tax on that amount.

Mr. **John McCullough**, who used to act with Mr. **Forrest** and at Niblo's Garden, has become quite a favorite in California, and is reported as having joined **Maguire** in the management of his theatre in San Francisco.

Artemus Ward's mother, Mrs. **Browne**, requests that the monument which the printers propose to erect to the memory of her son, shall be located in Waterford, Me., his native place, instead of New-York City, as contemplated.

Mr. **James Stark** and Mr. **Charles Wheatley** have gone to Australia with "Under the Gaslight."

The "Black Crook" was produced in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday last.

The New-Orleans Opera company have produced "Orpheus" and "La Belle Helene" at the Boston Theatre.

The Boston Museum is giving a week of **Shakespeare**, with Mr. L. R. **Shewell** as *Hamlet*, *Benedick*, *Othello* and *Shylock*.

**Hartz**, the wizard, was at Tweddle Hall, Albany, last week.

Mme. **Gazzaniga**, Signor **Ronconi**, **Lotti** and company are giving operas through Pennsylvania, and on Thursday and Friday were in Erie.

Some California rhymester goes into ecstasies over Mrs. **Bowers**, after the following manner:

"Let lovers who have croaking Delias swear
  Their tones are 'just in tune,' or 'just the thing;'
Let lying poets puff, in couplets fair,
  Pan's reedy pipe—Apollo's golden string—
How Memnon sang, and made the Thebans stare,
  When he saw Titan's daughter scattering flowers—
'Tis all stuff—give me (perhaps I'm partial) Mrs.
  Bowers."

Mr. **Harry Macarthy**, called the Arkansas comedian, and Miss **Sallie Partington** are giving an entertainment of song, &c., entitled "Round the World and Home Again, or Musical Moments with Merry Momus"—or Bide "St Sapis"—in Charleston and other Southern cities.

**Lotta** is in Indianapolis.

**Joseph Jefferson** commences an engagement in Philadelphia at the Arch-street Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. **Jefferson's** panorama of "The Holy Land," recently bought by the comedian in England and exhibited in Philadelphia, is said to make a very beautiful entertainment.

Mr. **Owens** is playing in Cleveland this week.

"English opera by a company of American artists" is advertised in Louisville, but no names are given. The "Am. Artists" acted and sang there this week. Who are they?

The Hartford papers are familiar. They say "**Clara Louisa** is coming home in June." Miss **Clara Louisa Kellogg** is the lady referred to.

Mr. **Charles Reade's** drama of "Never Too Late to Mend," has been revived in Chicago. It is due in Washington.

Mr. **Edwin Booth** played *Mr. Haller* and *Petruchio* in Providence last night.

The German Opera Company seems to have passed from the management of Mr. **Leonard Grover**. The troupe appeared in Buffalo on Thursday and Friday and a Mr. W. H. **Harrison** was announced as the "Director."

### The Drama Abroad.

The father of **Patti** has written to deny the *Figaro's* statement of his daughter's marriage.

The *Court Journal* says: "The costliness of dress exhibited on the Parisian stage is fast traveling over to the British metropolis. We have good reason to believe that the three dresses worn by Mlle. **Nilsson** in the 'Traviata' last week, at Drury Lane, cost £500. Several of that young lady's most distinguished patronesses have applied for patterns of those truly rich and tasteful dresses."

A new theatre is contemplated on the site of the Old Lyons Inn, in Newcastle-street, Strand, within a short distance from the Olympic.

A ballet by Signor **Casati**, entitled "Shakspeare," is being played at the Pergola, Florence.

The *Temps* says that the Chatelet Theatre, in Paris, is about to put in rehearsal a grand drama in five acts and twelve tableaux, entitled "Theodorus, King of Abyssinia."

Several of the French papers, with their usual ignorance of English affairs, report that Mr. **Sothern**, of the Haymarket Theatre, has lost his reason.

Mr. **Boucicault** has returned from Brighton to London with health completely restored. It was at one time feared that this gentleman's illness was so serious as to be likely to prevent him from taking an active part again in theatrical matters. That fear is now dispelled.

In discharging Mr. **Byron**, the author and Liverpool manager from the Bankruptcy Court, the Judge presiding remarked that "The theatrical manager's occupation was more than ordinarily a speculative one, and his creditors must have been aware that when their debts were contracting they were incurring additional risk"

A girl of six years old, engaged as ballet dancer at the York Theatre, was burned, it is feared, to death on Wednesday night, through the ignition of her muslin dress.

The following item is from the London *Era*, and will amuse some people who know a thing or two: "Mr. **Fairclough**, the celebrated American tragedian, will shortly arrive, with Mr. **Guest**, in this country, on his way to St. Petersburg. His performances in the United States created such a sensation that a Russian gentleman offered him a salary equal to **Mario** and **Grisi's** united for fifty performances. We also understand that a well-known enterprising West End manager is in negotiation for his early appearance." Who is the rich Russian?

Mr. **Paul Bedford**, the long-known English comic actor, was to have a benefit and take his farewell of the stage on the 16th inst. Every actor of consequence in the City of London was advertised for a brief part in the programme, but the most singular spectacle was to be Mr. **Buckstone** as *Iago* and Mr. **Sothern** as *Othello*. The latter was just as like as not to be solemn, nay, grand, and black to the backbone, but how *Iago* was to get on without cheers and laughter is incomprehensible to understand; he perhaps wisely eschewed his opening words, "'Sblood! but you will not hear me. If ever I did dream of such a part, abhor me."

### American Bible Union.

The American Bible Union held its semi-annual meeting in the Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets, yesterday afternoon and evening, Rev. **Thomas Armitage**, D. D., President, in the chair.

The Scriptures were read by Rev. J. **Canon**, of Virginia, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. **Jeter**, of Richmond, Va.

The objects of the Union are to procure and circulate the most faithful translation of the Scriptures in all languages in the world. In the prosecution of this work it has secured the services of some of the most able Biblical scholars in the world, and has gathered a library of rare excellence.

From the report read by the Secretary, **William H. Wyckoff**, L.L. D., it appears that the Society enjoys a remarkable degree of prosperity. The following shows the receipts for the past five years:

Receipts—1863, $16,599 01; 1864, $21,189 22; 1865, $29 931 96; 1866, $41,779 96; 1867, $55,127 73.

The number of copies of the Scriptures put into circulation exceeds 600,000 copies, and the number of pages over 108,000,000.

From the semi-annual report we copy the following items of interest:

"The accommodations for our business, which we have enjoyed for a long series of years in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church of this City, have been necessarily withdrawn with the sale of the property. Had not the Board and officers put forth extraordinary efforts, we would have been left without a home. By the blessing of God most signally favoring our exertions, and the liberality of our friends cheerfully responding to this new claim upon their assistance, a new home has been secured, more favorably located, and far better adapted to our wants."

The building now occupied by the Society is at No. 32 Great Jones-street, and is admirably adapted to its wants. The report further says:

"The Book of Genesis is at length issued. Unforeseen circumstances have delayed its publication only to increase its inherent value and its relative importance. It is a revised and most learned and accurate version of the most difficult book of the Old Testament, accompanied by a commentary condensing in the space of less than 250 pages the solution of more questions and the communication of as much Scriptural intelligence about Genesis, as any other work of the same size that has ever been printed. We do not hesitate to commend it as a newly-opened mine of treasure, the value of which to the student of the Bible cannot be estimated. We recommend that every friend of our objects exert himself to the extent of his ability to give the book a wide circulation. This cannot fail to impart a new and most powerful impetus to all our interests. It will bring the Bible Union into favorable notice in quarters where otherwise it would never be known. It will awaken in the advocates of revision increased zeal, and impart enlarged energy to their efforts. It will excite much curiosity to see the revised Testament, and to become acquainted with the principles and proceedings of an organization that puts forth works of such decided and acknowledged merit."

The Society has also issued the whole New Testament, revised, and the Book of Job. The other portions of the Old Testament are being pressed forward with all the rapidity possible, commensurate with the importance of the work.

Rev. Mr. **Francis**, California; Rev. J. D. **Fulton**, Boston, Mass.; Rev. T. **Conant**, Rev. Dr. J. F. **Brown**, Chairman of the Louisville University, made addresses during the afternoon, and Rev. Drs. **Armitage** and **Arnold** in the evening.

In spite of the disagreeable weather, the attendance was large.

### Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Glen Cove.

The picturesque Long Island village of Glen Cove was settled on the 24th of May, 1668, and yesterday preparations were made for a celebration of its two hundredth anniversary. The programme was indifferently carried out, owing to the rain, and will be completed to-morrow, or on the first fair day, preceded by an early Federal salute and the ringing of church bells. Large numbers of school children and other spectators arrived in the morning from neighboring villages, but were dismissed by the Committee of Arrangements, under the plea that a storm would take place before noon. **Manahan's** brass band also was present from New-York, accompanied by several speakers, and Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, was mustered for parade.

The following was the programme: A procession of military, invited guests in carriages, firemen, citizens on foot, with the Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Walnut Grove, Bayville, Greenvale, and Glenwood schools, was to march to Coles' Grove, and partake of an Indian clam-bake. There was to be music, a clerical invocation, singing by children, a prayer, singing by a glee club, an address, more music, a benediction, refreshments, sentiments, toasts, more music, and an adjournment.

The President of the occasion was Mr. **Wm. M. Weeks**. The Vice-Presidents were thirty-five in number, in great part descended from the original settlers. The Marshal was Mr. **Samuel M. Titus**, aided by Gen. **Charles A. Hamilton**, **James B. Pearsall** and **Samuel M. Weeks**, as assistants.

A meeting was held in the Armory of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, on the arrival of the New-York train, at 11 o'clock, and an expression of leading citizens was given against carrying out any exercises beyond a parade of the military.

The address by Mr. **Henry J. Scudder** included sundry particulars of the early settlement of the village. While the land was in forest, **Joseph Carpenter**, who had, with his father **William**, come to the shores of Oyster Bay from Providence fourteen years before, bought, in connection with **Nathaniel** and **Robert Coles**, **Abia Carpenter** and **Thos. Townsend**, about three hundred acres of land from the Indians, bordering Hempstead Bay, on each side, for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill and a mill for fulling cloth. The price paid was a little wampum, a few jack-knives and axes, and a modicum of rum. Descendants of these pioneers still exist in the village, Mr. **James S. Carpenter** being, at present, their oldest living representative. The father of **Nathaniel** and **Robert Coles** was one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass., Hempstead and Matinecock had been settled in 1661 by seventeen families, under the superintendence of **Thos. Terry** and **Samuel Dearing**, under injunction on the part of the New-York Government that they were to introduce no Quakers, or "such like opinionists." In 1667, the redoubtable Capt. **John Underhill**, of New-England fame, settled at Matinecock and received a deed from the Indians for one hundred and fifty acres, which have since remained with his posterity, and are now owned by Mr. **George R. Underhill**. The old warrior was then burdened with years, and pleaded as an excuse from military service his great age. He had served as a British officer in the Netherlands, in Ireland, and at Cadiz, and, emigrating subsequently to Massachusetts, commanded the Colonial forces against the Pequot Indians in 1637, and removed to Stamford after their discomfiture. He fought Indians in Connecticut till 1646, when he settled at Flushing, and, in 1665, was made Under Sheriff of Queens County.

The site of **Carpenter's** first settlement is now called the "Place" The village radiates in various directions from it. In the Revolution, it boasted but twelve houses, and had but slightly increased by the war of 1812. Since 1835, when the Pavilion Hotel was built as a Summer resort, Glen Cove has gradually enlarged. During the past five years a considerable impetus has been given to the population, which now numbers fifteen hundred.

The original Indian name was Musceta, corrupted to Muskeito or Mosquito Cove. In 1834 the inhabitants, after considering the names of Regina, Circassia, Pembroke and Glen Cove, decided on the latter, which, however, was mistakenly styled Glen Cove by the Chairman of the meeting. Those present considering the misnomer preferable, decided that it should so remain. The good people of 1768 were not equal to a centennial celebration. **Henry Hyde**, the oldest inhabitant, is ninety nine. Neither he nor others nearly contemporary, heard anything in their youth of such an event having taken place.

### The Death of Col. Dyckman—Funeral Parade To-Day.

Yesterday a special meeting of the Common Council was held to take appropriate action in regard to the decease of Col. **Garrett Dyckman**. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman **Norton**, referring to the services rendered by the deceased to his country, and condoling with his family. It was also resolved that the members of the Common Council should attend the funeral in a body.

Alderman **Norton**, in offering the resolutions, said that the deceased was a personal friend of many years' standing. When the war in Mexico broke out, Col. **Dyckman** was one of the first to respond to the call of volunteers. His services during that war were a matter of history. When the snuff-box left by Gen. **Jackson** to the bravest man in the New-York Volunteer force was about to be awarded, Lieut.-Gen. **Scott** rendered testimony to the brilliant military services of Col. **Dyckman**. In him the country had lost a good citizen and a brave soldier.

Councilman **Hartman** also spoke of the services of the deceased, and mentioned the fact that the bullet the deceased received in his lungs at the battle of Molino del Rey had remained there until the day after his death, when it was extracted.

The resolutions were then adopted, and a joint committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Coroner **Schirmer** held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Col. **Dyckman**, whose sudden death at No. 422 Broome-street was announced in yesterday's **Times**. The *post-mortem* examination by Dr. **Howe** revealed the presence of a large bullet in the left lung, carried by deceased ever since the Mexican War, 22 years ago. The jury rendered a verdict of death from œdema of the lungs, consequent upon Bright's disease of the kidneys. Col. **Dyckman** was 53 years of age and a native of this State.

The body of Col. **Dyckman** will be brought to the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, and will there be in state until 3 P. M., when it will be conveyed by rail to Cortland Town, where the funeral services will take place. The Hawkins Zouaves will act as a guard of honor, and the Independent Lodge of F. M., with the members of the Common Council, accompany the body to the depot.

The following order for the funeral parade has been issued by Col. **Hawkins**:

**Headquarters, First Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.,**
**(Hawkins' Zouaves,) New-York, May 23, 1868.**

**General Orders No. 3.**—The regiment will assemble at the Armory, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., in full uniform, to attend the funeral of Col. **Garrett W. Dyckman**, late in command of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers. The line will be formed at 3 o'clock. The staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour the regiment is ordered to assemble. The deceased was one of the most gallant officers our service has produced. He entered the army as a Captain in the First New-York Volunteers, upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, and served until its conclusion—and when the rebellion came on he was one of the first to respond to the call of his country, and again entered the service as Major of the First New-York Volunteers, and finally succeeded to the command of that regiment, and in it ended his last term of service. As this order cannot be served personally upon each member of the Regiment, the Colonel commanding would state that he relies upon those members who read it in the papers to inform others, so as to insure as large an attendance as possible.

By order of Col. **Rush C. Hawkins**.

**Mort. L. Mackenzie**, Adjutant.

### American and Foreign Bible Society.

The thirty-first anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday morning in the Mariners' (Baptist) Church, Oliver-street.

In the absence of the President, Rev. A. D. **Gillette**, D. D., of Washington, D. C., presided; Rev. C. **Basco** offered prayer.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year; Hon. D. M. **Wilson**, President; Hon. **Isaac Davis**, LL.D., with thirty-four others, Vice-Presidents; Rev. **Rufus Babcock**, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; **Jurgal D. Ward**, Recording Secretary; Rev. **Robert Lourie**, Treasurer, and twenty-eight Managers.

Rev. Dr. **Gillette** delivered an earnest and appropriate address.

Rev. E. T. **Hiscox**, D. D., presented the following resolutions, which, after a long debate, were adopted unanimously.

*Resolved*, That this Society sincerely and earnestly desires the reunion of all who conscientiously desire to engage in this service.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed of our members to confer with similar committees, which similar bodies may appoint for the same purpose, said committee to report on the feasibility of some plan of reunion, which all devoted to the endeavor of faithfully translating and widely circulating the Word of God, may consistently unite in the more successful prosecution of their purpose, said committee to report to the Society so soon as they are able to present such a plan.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, from which it appears that the receipts were $47,373 30; the disbursements $46,851 58; balance in treasury $52,212. Eloquent addresses were made by H. D. **Jones**, of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. **Fish** and others.

Rev. R. **Babcock**, D.D., read the report of the Board, which showed that the prospects of the Society were promising. It was adopted.

After addresses by Rev. Drs. **Pollard**, **Crane** and **Jeter**, of Richmond, Va., and others, the meeting adjourned.

### Movements of the Chinese Ambassadors.

In consequence of the rain, the Chinese Ambassadors remained within doors, at the Westminster Hotel, most of the time yesterday. Mr. **Burlingame** received a number of visitors, among them Major-Gen. **McDowell**. The Chinese natives of the party amused themselves by examining the furniture and fixtures of the hotel, concerning which they seemed to manifest considerable interest. They are represented to be a quiet class of people, and, at the same time, very observing. Nothing which transpires in their presence escapes their notice. The working of the telegraph machine in the office was a great marvel to them. One of the number was induced to place his fingers on the wire when the current was formed, but receiving a shock of electricity, he drew back in perfect amazement. Shortly after he reappeared with two of his companions and persuaded them to touch the machine, but the current having been cut off, no effect was produced, which was the source of additional surprise to the poor Chinaman. The operator at length explained the nature of the machine and its working, the Chinaman taking notes of what was said. The chief members of the Embassy visited **Gurney's** gallery in the morning and sat for their photographs. The pictures will be on exhibition to-morrow. Mr. **Burlingame** also sat for his photograph at **Brady's** gallery. To-morrow the entire party will be photographed by **Brady**. In the evening the Embassy visited Niblo's and witnessed the "White Fawn." They were doubtless highly gratified with the spectacle, although their expressions of favor were not of a demonstrative character. Mr. **Burlingame** expects to proceed to Washington at an early day.

### Another Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the night express train, due in Jersey City at noon, collided with a freight train near Hornellsville, N. Y., resulting in the killing of one man and serious injury to two others. The freight train had been switched off from the main track to allow the express train to pass, but owing to the carelessness of some of the employes, the switch was not properly adjusted, the result of which was that the express locomotive crashed into the rear of the freight cars, smashing two of them up. The killed and injured persons were stealing a ride on the rear of the freight cars. Their names were not ascertained. No one on the express train was injured.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

**Arrest of a Burglar.**—The **Times** of the 19th inst. mentioned the discovery of a burglary in the store of **Harris & Russak**, at No. 228 Bowery, when over $2,000 worth of furs were removed. Yesterday Officer **Kennally**, of the Fourteenth Ward, arraigned **Eugene Baker** before Justice **Hogan**, at the Tombs, and accused him of complicity in the burglary, alleging that on the night of the 17th inst. he saw **Baker** in Prince-street, near the Bowery, and as he knew him to be of suspicious character he asked the prisoner what he was loitering near the alleyway for. **Baker** said he had lived there, when the officer left him, noticing, however, that **Baker** returned to the alley. The next day the burglary was reported by the victimized firm, and as the officer then ascertained that **Baker** did not live in Prince-street, but at No. 142 Norfolk-street, he proceeded to make the arrest. **Baker** at first denied his guilt, but subsequently admitted that his accomplices had the stolen furs in Eldridge-street, adding that he was to meet them at the saloon, No. 197 Bowery, that afternoon. **Baker** was allowed to keep his appointment with these confederates, and as he failed to come back as promised, was again arrested. **Baker** then stated that he had been picked up by Detective **Wooldridge**, of the Sixth Ward, which gave an alarm to the others, and they had removed the plunder. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner for examination.

**Brief Items.**—**Joseph Pope**, of No. 475 Fifth-avenue, aged 45, fell from his horse in the Seventh-avenue and dislocated his right arm. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital......**Wm. Arnold**, of No. 39 West Ninth-street, fell from a Broadway car, near Washington Parade Ground, and sustained severe injuries......**William Bennett**, of No. [illegible] Forsyth-street, aged 14, had his face cut by the pole of a coach driven by **Hugh McGuire**, who was arrested......**Peter Candes**, of No. 3 Goerck-street, was severely injured by a stone falling on his head at the new building No. 84 Franklin-street......A horse owned by **Benj. Westheim** ran away with a light wagon from the Bull's Head Drove Yard, in East One hundredth-street, striking a tree in his course and was instantly killed......**John Archer**, of No. 50 Second-avenue, fell from a ladder at the new building corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday, and fractured a leg......Mrs. **Jeremiah West**, of No. 86 Clinton-street, fell out of a third-story window, which she was washing, and sustained severe injuries......Three dead infants were found in the streets by the Police yesterday morning, and were taken to the Morgue......**John Boyle**, a sailor on the bark *Albert Davis*, of Antwerp, was severely beaten at Pier No. 49 East River, by the first and second mates, necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital......The Police report counterfeit $10 bills on the National Bank of Lockport, N. Y., as in circulation yesterday......There were 1,548 arrests made last week by the Police in this city......A gang of burglars gained an entrance yesterday morning to the store of **Jas. G. Moffat**, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street poisoned the watch dog and packed up a large quantity of goods for removal, when they were startled by the officer on post and ran off......**Henry May** and **Daniel Quinn** were locked up yesterday by Justice **Hogan**, on a charge of having stolen eighteen pair of shoes from the steamship *Champion*, at Pier No. 3 North River, he having confessed the fact to the mate......**Henry J. Thompson**, of No. 35 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, aged 55, was accused of embezzling $26 by his employer, **Robert M. Proctor**, of No. 18 Dover-street, and as the charge was proved, Justice **Hogan** held the prisoner to bail for trial.

**A New American Line of Steamers to Europe.**—A new line of steamers has been started to run between this port and Bremen. The names of the vessels are *Circassian*, *Ariel* and *Quaker City*; another is soon to be added. The *Quaker City* will leave this port next Saturday, carrying a full complement of first-class passengers, She is newly fitted up in a most admirable manner, and so arranged that each steerage passenger is furnished with a room, which in appointments and conveniences is not inferior to those occupied by second-class passengers. Mr. **Chas. Bosher** is the Superintendent.

**Society of Friends.**—The Hicksite Quakers are holding their annual meeting in this City. Yesterday the first session was held at the meeting house in Rutherfurd-place, near Seventeenth-street. The morning and afternoon sessions of today and the morning session of Wednesday will be open to the public. The assemblies are held in their meeting houses in Rutherfurd-place, New-York, and in Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn.

**Mayhem.**—**Edward Weed** and another man were playing a game of billiards yesterday, at No. 10 Spruce-street, for money, **John Sheehan**, of No. 57 Vandam-street, being stakeholder. A dispute, regarding the result, led to a fight between **Weed** and **Sheehan**, during which **Weed** bit his opponent's nose nearly off. When arraigned before Justice **Hogan**, **Weed** was held for trial.

**The Hudson River Railroad Depot.**—It is stated that the new depot in process of erection on the site of St. John's Park, is sinking on one side owing to the fact that the softness of the bed was not duly considered in laying the foundation. The necessary steps will be taken to check this downward progress, luckily not only possible but practicable at this stage of the work.

**Further Reduction of Fare to Boston.**—The Bristol Line have again reduced their rates of fare, making the price from this City to Boston $2 50, and to Providence $1 75. Meals can be procured on board for from 50 cents to $1 50. Each boat has accommodations for 1,200 passengers. The Boston, Newport and Fall River Line has reduced the fare to Boston to $2.

**A Hundred Guns.**—By order of the Central Grant Campaign Club one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park Friday morning in honor of the Chicago nominations. Among the persons present on the occasion was Sergt. **Bates**, who carried the stars and stripes triumphantly through the Southern States.

**The Home for Little Wanderers.**—This morning there will be breakfast for Station House men at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, and public service at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. W. H. **Sutton**, lay preacher of Jersey City, will preach. Sabbath School and children's meeting will be held from 2 to 4 P. M.

**Clionian Anniversary.**—The Academy of Music was filled to repletion Friday evening upon the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the Clionian Society of the College of the City of New-York, hundreds being unable to obtain even standing room within the capacious auditorium. The exercises of the evening comprised the President's address by Mr. **Walter Howe**, orations by Messrs. James Carey Sheffield, William C. McGuckin, W. W. Clay, Jr., Frank W. Angel, Wm. H. Clark and Peter J. Kelly; honorary orations by Dr. J. C. Hallock, Jr., and Hon. Lawrence D. Kiernan, and a poem by Mr. Graham McAdam. The music of the occasion was rendered under the lead of C. S. **Grafulla** as Chef d'Orchestre, and embraced appropriate selections from popular operas. All of the young men acquitted themselves with credit, showing a high order of intellectual ability and culture, and succeeded equally in satisfying the vast audience, and in making the anniversary one of the most memorable and gratifying in the history of the Society.

**Sacred Concert.**—A sacred concert will be given this evening, at the Everett Rooms, Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Innocents. Miss **Wenmica** is the *prima donna*, and Dr. **Wm. Berge** and other artists will take part in the programme.

**Grant Clubs.**—Grant clubs were organized last evening at No. 106 Sixth-avenue and No. 21 Avenue D. Public meetings of the clubs will be held periodically, and good speakers have promised their services on the occasion.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—The annual meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the rooms No. 161 Fifth-avenue to-morrow evening, when the President's report will be presented.

### Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 571 Broadway.—*Advt.*

### From the West Indies.

Arrived, per steamer *San Jacinto*, to A. I. Mathews & Co., of New-York, seventeen casks of distilled extract of tropical flowers, to be used by them in preparing their new perfume,

BOUQUET DES ANTILLES.

These fine extracts are, beyond question, the most odorous and delightful perfumes ever known, and, being combined, will make a bouquet the most fragrant everseen in this country. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

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**Chickering's, Waters', Bradbury's, Lindeman & Son's**, and other first-class new Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons, for rent, and rent applied if purchased; or for sale on monthly installments, at WATERS & CO.'S, No. 481 Broadway.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

**A Meerschaum from Pollak & Son's is** the best, is the cheapest. Store No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st.; store No. 27 John-st., middle of the block; repairing done; boiling $1.

**Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of** every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

## MARRIED.

**Libaire—Latapie.**—On Thursday, May 21, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., by Rev. A. La ont, Mr. **Adolph Libaire** to Miss **Marie Latapie**, all of this City.

**Taylor—Munson.**—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. H. P. Dechert, assisted by Rev. B. F. Bittenger, Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, Pastor of the Bridge-st. Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, D. C., to Miss **Lucy E.**, daughter of the late T. B. Munson, Esq., of Munson's Hill, Va. No cards.

## DIED.

**Dally.**—On Friday, May 22, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, **Jesteen C. Rague**, wife of James C. Dally, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter No. 8; Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 23, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 335 East 18th-st., at 3 P. M. on Monday, May 25. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

**Freeman.**—At Hackensack, N. J., suddenly, on Friday evening, May 22, **John Freeman**, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Richard Stout, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral from the Northwest Reformed Church, Rev. H. D. Ganse, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1½ P. M.

**Fountain.**—At Stapleton, S. I., on Friday, May 22, **John B. Fountain**, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence. The remains will be taken to Silver Mount Cemetery for interment.

**Lawrence.**—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, May 21, at the residence of her brother, John W. Lawrence, **Anna W. Lawrence**.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, May 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

**Ridner.**—At Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, on Friday, May 22, **Emily J.**, daughter of John P. and Caroline Ridner.

The funeral services will be held this day, (Sunday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the above place, to which the friends are invited without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train via Staten Island.

**Schram.**—At Grand Blanc, Mich., after a short illness, on Sunday morning, May 3, **Ann Eliza**, wife of Isaac Schram, and sister of Joseph U. and Philander D. Orvis, of this City, aged 54 years.

**Smith.**—On Saturday morning, May 23, **Elizabeth L.**, only daughter of Henry W. and Margaret Smith, aged 10 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 142 West 26th-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

**Thorne.**—On Saturday, May 23, **Lucy S.**, only child of G. W. and E. A. Thorne.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 122 East 28th-st., on Monday, May 25, at 2 P. M.

**Tiers.**—On Friday morning, May 22, **Mary Eliza**, infant daughter of M. C. and Catharine A. Tiers.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) from No. 440 West 37th-st.

**Van Vorst.**—At the residence of her parents, on Saturday, May 23, **Margaret Hilton**, daughter of Hooper C. and Josephine A. Van Vorst, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 10 West 49th-st.

**Van Zandt.**—At his late residence, No. 86 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, **Edward Van Zandt**, aged 63 years and 6 months.

"'Tis blessed to go when so ready to die."

Notice of the funeral in Monday morning's paper

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Double refined poudrette, made from night-soil, blood, bones and offal of New-York City, is a fertilizer of extraordinary power, and one needed to force crops to maturity this late season. CHEAPER than any other fertilizer, it will mature a crop TWO WEEKS EARLIER, and increase the yield from one-third to one-half. Price $25 per ton. Apply to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

### FASHIONS.

Just received the latest novelties of the season in
DRESS AND ROUND HATS.
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS CAPS.
Mourning made in the latest style and at short notice at this establishment
of
MISS C. M. OLNEY,
No. 30 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

**HIRAM YOUNG & REED,**
**MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,**
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

**WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.**—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

**CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES** are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

**GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE,** cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY,
"CAMORS,"
FROM THE FRENCH OF "OCTAVE FEUILLET,"
AUTHOR OF
THE ROMANCE OF A "POOR YOUNG MAN."

Says a well-known critic, "I candidly believe that the translators of 'CAMORS' will open to American readers a field entirely new to them and yet teeming with a luxuriance of the richest flowers of romance and philosophy."

Another adds, "No book ever published in America, combines equally incisive analysis of character with the thrilling interest of romance. It has the awful tragedy of the ancient Greeks, vailed by the graceful folds of modern French drapery."

12 mo., fine paper, beveled boards, 388 pages, $1 75.
BLELOCK & CO, Publishers,
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III. CONTRAST: A Poem. By Alfred B. Street.
IV. A LIFE LEAF FROM MY NOTE-BOOK. Lydia F. Fowler, M. D.
V. PLANS IN LIFE. Henry Ward Beecher.
VI. MARRIAGES OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. H. P. Peet, LL.D.
VII. CLEANLINESS: A Poem. Mrs. Prime.
VIII. THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS OF GERMANY. By Elizabeth P. Peabody.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

There is commenced in THE HERALD OF HEALTH for June, 1868, a series of valuable articles, entitled THE CARE, EDUCATION AND REARING OF CHILDREN, written by Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Dio Lewis, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Frances Dana Gage, Grace Greenwood, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Sarah Jane Hale, Mrs. C. M. Severance, &c., and they will be continued through the volume. The first paper will be by Mrs. Horace Mann, on the CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN. The second paper will be by Grace Greenwood, entitled THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS. Miss E. P. Peabody, who has devoted so much of her life to the education of very young children, has prepared a paper for the June number on the Kindergarten Schools of Germany. Other papers will follow in succession, and the series will be exceedingly valuable to all who are interested in the improvement of the race. To secure the full series, subscriptions should be sent in at once. June number ready. Price $2 a year; sample numbers, 20 cents. Address MILLER, WOOD & CO., No. 15 Laight-st., New York.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,** East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. **John R. Elliott**, of South Carolina, will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., both morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

**HEBREW CHRISTIAN MEETING.**—A public meeting of Hebrew Christians will be held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Messiah to their inquiring brethren, and also to make arrangements for the anniversary of the Hebrew Christian Brotherhood. All the brethren are earnestly requested to attend.

**WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH,** near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. **Pendleton**, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; on MONDAY, 25th, at 4 P. M., ground will be broken for the church front to be removed from Union-square, and one week from Thursday evening a social reunion at the opening of the new parsonage. Rev. W. P. **Yeaman** will preach at Bethesda Chapel SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M.

**FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT,** Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-sts.—Rev. **Eastburn Benjamin** will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. F. **Morgan**, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

**THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,** lately in 21st-st., Rev. **Alex. R. Thompson**, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

**GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN** Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. J. **Inskip**, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

**ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER**-st., opposite Jones-st.—Free seats and a pure Gospel. Pastor **John Q. Adams** will preach a sermon on *Sanctification—What it Involves, How and When Effected, and its Results*, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. There will also be preaching at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

**OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.**—Preaching SUNDAY, May 24, by Rev. E. L. **Janes**, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. **Robert Thomas**, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers class at the close of morning service. Strangers cordially invited.

**CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,** Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. **Howland**, D. D. Rectr; Rev. T. K. **Conrad**, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service on the 24th inst., "God is Gone Up" &c.—Croft.

**SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR** 3d-av.—Rev. **George W. Woodruff**, Pastor. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. **Wm. P. Corbit**; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. **George Lansing Taylor**. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

**SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT** Episcopal Church will be held at the church No. [illegible] Christie-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M.

**LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH.**—ON SUNDAY MORNING, May 24, preaching by Rev. G. C. **Esray**, formerly of St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st. Subject in the morning—*New Thoughts on an Old Theme*. In the evening—*The Functions of Law*.

W. H. EVANS, Pastor.

**REV. MATT... SOMMERBELL, OF THE** Greenpoint Christian Church, will administer the ordinance of Baptism in the East River, at the foot of F-st., Greenpoint, at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching at the Chapel on 4th-[illegible] at 3½, on *The Search* [illegible]

**EVERETT** [illegible] THIS EVENING [illegible] Madam Agatha [illegible] donna. Miss W[illegible] distinguished [illegible] services.

**BLOOMINGDALE** [illegible] 42d-st., between [illegible] DAY, at 10½ A[illegible] sylvania; at 7½ [illegible] mond, Va.

**CATHOLIC** [illegible] st., between [illegible] jects connected [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING [illegible] collection.

**NOTICE.** [illegible] ner of 9th-av. [illegible] ject for MORNING [illegible] ING, 7½ o'clock [illegible] nial Reign. [illegible]

**THE** [illegible] CHURCH [illegible] between 5th and [illegible] Pastor.—Services [illegible] 7½ P. M.

**CHURCH** [illegible] Madison-av. [illegible] vice in this Church [illegible] instead of 7½ [illegible] Rector, will preach [illegible]

**FREE METHODIST** [illegible] T. **Roberts** [illegible] preach on SUNDAY [illegible] Hall, No. 162 8th [illegible] "straight gate" [illegible]

**REV. HOWARD CROSBY** [illegible] preach in the [illegible] Land on SABBATH [illegible] Pastor. Rev. J. [illegible] o'clock. Seats [illegible]

**BEREAN** [illegible] st. Rev. J. [illegible] MORNING and [illegible] The ordinance [illegible] the evening service.

**THE SOCIETY** [illegible] Spiritualists [illegible] hall, entrance [illegible] o'clock. Mrs. A[illegible] the audience.

**BLEECKER** [illegible] corner of D[illegible] 10½, Rev. **Day** [illegible] At 7½ P. M., [illegible] lecture free.

**GOOD SHEPHERD** [illegible] THOMAS' [illegible] vices SUNDAY [illegible] day-school at [illegible] officiate.

**HARLEM** [illegible] Rev. W. T. C[illegible] corner of 4th-av. [illegible] Services commence [illegible] o'clock.

**THE FIVE POINTS** [illegible] the Old Brewery [illegible] sion at the Po[illegible] dent. Short address [illegible] dren.

**FORTY-SECOND** [illegible] TERIAN C[illegible] av.—Preaching [illegible] ING, by Rev. [illegible]

**CHURCH OF** [illegible] 4th-av. and [illegible] Mass., will preach [illegible] morning service [illegible]

**THAT** [illegible] tor of Mount [illegible] Washington [illegible] *The Predicted* [illegible]

**FORSYTH** [illegible] ing at 10½ [illegible] F. **Brown** [illegible] Strangers [illegible] by Cap[illegible]

**DODWORTH** [illegible] the Trance [illegible] ences at 10½ [illegible] at 3 P. M. Pub[illegible]

**HALL OF THE** [illegible] corner of 2d [illegible] Preach [illegible] **Geo. S. Chamb**[illegible]

**TRINITY** [illegible] course of lec[illegible] **Morgan Di**[illegible] o'clock. Subject [illegible]

**ADVENT** [illegible] STITUTE.—[illegible] Strangers are in[illegible]

**SECOND A**[illegible] Hall, No. 68 [illegible] preach on SUN[illegible]

**CHURCH OF** [illegible] of Lexington [illegible] MANS, Rector. [illegible]

**ST. THOM**[illegible] Sexton and [illegible]

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 23, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $21,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. s3 | 115 |
| [illegible]0,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62 | 110¾ |
| 100,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64 | 108⅝ |
| 200,000 | U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65 | 108¾ |
| 110,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New | 110½ |
| 100,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 | 110¾ |
| 20,000 | N. Y. St. Bounty Loan R | 115 |
| 3,000 | N. Y. St. 6s. '72 | 102½ |
| 2,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 67¾ |
| 37,000 | do. | 67¾ |
| 10,000 | do. 2d call | 67¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 67¼ |
| 2,000 | Ga. St. 7s | [illegible] |
| 20,000 | N. C. st. 6s. x c | 68¾ |
| 4,000 | do. | 68¼ |
| 30,000 | N. Car. State 6s. new | 66 |
| 35,000 | Virginia 6s. New | 53¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 54 |
| 20,000 | Missouri 6s | 91¾ |
| 8,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 | 94 |
| 2,000 | Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M. | 95 |
| 1,000 | Alt. & T. H. Inc. | 80 |
| 1,000 | Del., L. & W. 1st | 97 |
| 3,000 | To. & W. 2d | 82 |
| 5,000 | Tol. & W. E. Bs. | 72 |
| 13,000 | Gt. W. 2d M | 77 |
| 1,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st M. | 98¼ |
| 10,000 | Mor. & Es. 2d | 88¾ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s | 96 |
| 10 | Tenth National | 105½ |
| 30 | St. Nicholas B'k | 107¼ |
| 265 | Bank of Commerce | 125 |
| 10 | Fourth National | 107 |
| 400 | Canton Co. | 50¼ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Pf. | 35 |
| 100 | Quick. Min. | 30¾ |
| 100 | do. | 30¼ |
| 600 | Mariposa Min. Co. | 5 |
| 10 | B. & B. Ass'n | 110 |
| 100 | Bos. Water P. | 20½ |
| 120 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 24 |
| 100 | Adams Ex. | 58 |
| 100 | do. | 57¾ |
| 100 | Am. Ex. Co. | 56¾ |
| 600 | Mer. U. Ex. | 29¾ |
| 660 | do. | 29 |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen. | 129⅝ |
| 600 | do. s30 | 129 |
| 200 | Erie R. | 68⅞ |
| 35 | do. | 68¾ |
| 300 | Hud. R. R. | 138 |
| 100 | do. s60 | 138 |
| 100 | Bost., Hart. & E. | 15¾ |
| 2100 | Reading R. | 93⅝ |
| 50 | do. | [illegible] |
| 500 | do. 2d call | [illegible] |
| 500 | do. | 94 |
| 100 | do. | [illegible] |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. | 119 |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. | [illegible] |
| 400 | do. | [illegible] |
| 100 | do. 2d call | [illegible] |
| 100 | Panama R. | |
| 20 | Clev. & Pitts | 85¾ |
| 400 | do. 2d call | 86 |
| 100 | C. & N. W. R. | 66¾ |
| 500 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 77⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 77⅝ |
| 100 | do. b30 | 77½ |
| 200 | do. b3 | 77¾ |
| 200 | do. 2d call | 77¾ |
| 100 | do. b10 | 77⅞ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 107⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 108 |
| 250 | Clev., P. & Ash. R. | 105¼ |
| 100 | do. | 105 |
| 600 | Chic. & R. I. | 95⅝ |
| 100 | do. b15 | 95¼ |
| 30 | M. & P. D. C. 1st P. | 100½ |
| 100 | do. b60 | 101 |
| 200 | do. | 101 |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 76⅝ |
| 200 | T., W. & W. | 49⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 49½ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C. | 109⅜ |
| 400 | do. | 109⅛ |
| 20 | Chic. & Alt. R. | 128 |
| 250 | Mar. & C. 1st Pr. | 28½ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s. '81, C. | 115 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 | 110¾ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New | 110⅝ |
| 455,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. | 104⅝ |
| 5,000 | Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d Series | 108¾ |
| 15,000 | Tenn. St. 6s. new | 67 |
| 560 | West. U. Tel. | 38 |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 29 |
| 1500 | Pacific Mail | 92⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 92⅞ |
| 20 | B. & B. Assoc'tion | 110½ |
| 400 | Adams Ex. | 57⅝ |
| 800 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 24⅝ |
| 50 | do. | 24¼ |
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex. | 28⅞ |
| 1500 | N. Y. Cent. | 129⅝ |
| 50 | do. s30 | 129 |
| 1800 | Erie R. | 69 |
| 500 | do. | 68⅞ |
| 100 | Reading | 93⅝ |
| 500 | M. S. & N. I. | 88 |
| 1200 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 87⅛ |
| 400 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. b30 | 78 |
| 500 | do. | 77⅞ |
| 200 | Ohio & Miss. R. | 30⅝ |
| 500 | do. | 30⅜ |
| 500 | Clev. & Tol. | 108⅛ |
| 25 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 95⅝ |
| 75 | do. | 95⅝ |
| 100 | do. b30 | 96 |
| 500 | do. | 96⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 96 |
| 200 | Tol., W. & W. | 49⅞ |
| 400 | Ft. W. & C. | 109⅛ |
| 400 | M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf. | 95 |
| 22 | H. & St. J. R. | 80 |
| 100 | do. | 38 |
| 50 | H. & St. J. Pf. | 85 |

### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 92⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 92⅝ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 129⅝ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 38⅛ |
| 100 | Erie R. | 68⅞ |
| 100 | Reading R. | 93⅝ |
| 10 | B. & B. Assoc'tion | 110½ |
| 20 | do. | 110½ |
| 20 | do. | 110¾ |
| 150 | do. | 111 |
| 300 | Tol., W. & W. | 49⅝ |
| 200 | do. s3 | 49½ |
| 300 | Mil. & St. P. | 64⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 64½ |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 76⅝ |
| 350 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. | 109⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 109¼ |
| 100 | do. b10 | 109⅛ |
| 100 | O. & Miss. R. | 30¼ |
| 1500 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 87⅝ |
| 600 | do. c | 87½ |
| 200 | Clev. & Pitts. | 86⅞ |
| 500 | Cl. & Tol. | 108 |
| 100 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 95⅝ |
| 800 | do. | 95⅝ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. b10 | 66¾ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 77½ |
| 100 | do. b30 | 77⅝ |

### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Wells-Far Ex. | 24⅛ |
| 300 | Adams Ex. | 57⅝ |
| 50 | do. | 57⅜ |
| 20 | Am. Ex. | 56¾ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex. s30 | 28⅝ |
| 50 | do. | 29 |
| 100 | do. s60 | 28¾ |
| 100 | U. S. Ex. | 57¾ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail c | 92⅝ |
| 100 | do. b10 | 92¾ |
| 100 | do. | 92½ |
| 100 | W. U. Tel. | 38⅛ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 30 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. s30 | 129 |
| 200 | do. | 129⅝ |
| 400 | Erie R. | 68⅞ |
| 200 | do. b10 | 68¾ |
| 1200 | Reading R. | 93⅝ |
| 1000 | do. s10 | 93⅜ |
| 20 | B. & B. Assoc'tion | 111 |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 49½ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 76⅜ |
| 100 | P. F. W. & C. | 109⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio & Miss. R. | 30⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 30⅜ |
| 600 | M. S. & N. I. | 87⅝ |
| 200 | do. c | 87¾ |
| 100 | do. s10 | 87⅝ |
| 100 | do. b30 | 87½ |
| 100 | do. | 87⅝ |
| 1200 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 86⅝ |
| 40 | do. | 86 |
| 100 | do. b15 | 86⅝ |
| 500 | do. c | 86⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 86⅜ |
| 200 | do. b10 | 86⅜ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 107⅞ |
| 400 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 95⅝ |
| 100 | C. & N. W. R. | 67 |
| 1200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 77⅞ |
| 400 | do. | 77¾ |
| 400 | do. | 77⅝ |
| 100 | do. s10 | 78 |
| 100 | do. | 77⅞ |
| 100 | Mil. & P. d. C. 1st | 102 |

### OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Adams Ex. | 57⅝ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex. b10 | 28⅝ |
| 400 | Pacific Mail | 93⅛ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 38⅛ |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 129⅝ |
| 100 | do. s10 | 129⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 129⅝ |
| 300 | do. b3 | 129⅝ |
| 200 | Erie R. | 69⅛ |
| 200 | Reading R. | 93⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 200 | do. c30 | 93¾ |
| 100 | Tol. W. & W. | 49⅞ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 65⅛ |
| 200 | P. F. W. & C. | 109⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 109⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio & M. R. | 30⅝ |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 88⅛ |
| 300 | M. & St. P. Pf. | 76⅞ |
| 1200 | Clev. & Pitts R. | 87⅛ |
| 200 | do. s10 | 87⅛ |
| 200 | do. b5 | 87⅛ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol. | 108 |
| 200 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 500 | do. | 108⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 108⅜ |
| 400 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 96 |
| 300 | do. | 95⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 95⅝ |
| 100 | do. b10 | 95⅞ |
| 200 | do. b30 | 96 |
| 300 | Chi. & N. W. R. | 66⅞ |
| 300 | Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 77⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 78 |
| 100 | do. b30 | 78 |

SATURDAY, May 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold were the same as on Friday, 139⅝@139⅞ ℘ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull, no disposition shown to buy or sell heavily for the turn in the market. The Export demand for the day amounted to $1,969,973, making for the whole week a total of $3,947,637. The Customs demand for the week amounts to $2,230,000, against which the Treasury Office paid out $2,041,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and probably sold a moderate amount of Gold from day to day in the open market. The California arrival of $1,177,496 supplied part of the Export movement at the close of the week. The banks lose on their Gold averages only $462,195, while they gain $4,619,907 in other Legal Tender. Their general line of Deposits is $1,194,245 higher than last Monday, and their Loans $343,504 less. The market for Money closed easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers—with exceptions at 4 ℘ cent. The Public Funds, after yielding ⅛ ℘ cent., and on some of the 5-20s ¼ ℘ cent. in the forenoon, were on the recovery late in the day, and left off firm. The conversions of the 7.30 ℘ cents at the Treasury Office on Friday and Saturday into 5-20s of 1867 amounted to $6,500,000, making thus far in May, at the New-York Office alone, $20,552,550, in addition to which the Office has purchased over $10,000,000 of 7.30s in the open market.

The following are the Custom House figures of the Specie Export of the week:

| | |
|---|---|
| **TUESDAY.** | |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, silver bars | $292,671 |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, gold bars | 44,056 |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, American gold | 68,500 |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, American silver | 5,256 |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, foreign gold | 4,967 |
| Cimbria, Hamburg, foreign silver | 53 |
| **WEDNESDAY.** | |
| Australasian, Liverpool, American gold | 975,000 |
| Nebraska, Liverpool, American gold | 100,000 |
| **THURSDAY.** | |
| Deutschland, Bremen, American gold | 350,000 |
| Deutschland, Bremen, Max dollars | 71,662 |
| Deutschland, Bremen, gold bars | 39,200 |
| Deutschland, Bremen, foreign silver | 1,700 |
| **FRIDAY.** | |
| Eagle, Havana, Spanish doubloons | 18,664 |
| Eagle, Havana, American silver | 6,235 |
| **SATURDAY.** | |
| South America, St. Thomas and Para, American silver | 5,000 |
| South America, St. Thomas and Para, American gold | 9,571 |
| South America, St. Thomas and Para, Max gold | 644 |
| South America, St. Thomas and Para, English gold | 1,637 |
| South America, St. Thomas and Para, doubloons | 4,304 |
| Helvetia, Liverpool, gold bars | 57,000 |
| City of Paris, Liverpool, American gold | 1,145,000 |
| City of Paris, Liverpool, gold bars | 119,607 |
| City of Paris, Liverpool, silver bars | 52,694 |
| Bavaria, Hamburg, American gold | 230,000 |
| Bavaria, Hamburg, American silver | 1,000 |
| Bavaria, Hamburg, silver bars | 109,968 |
| Bavaria, Hamburg, gold bars | 9,000 |
| Bavaria, Hamburg, gold and silver coin | 35,000 |
| Rapidan, Havana, Spanish gold | 189,348 |
| Total | $3,947,637 |

On the Stock Exchange there was an increased business in the New-York and Border State Bonds at very full prices, and the Railway Bonds were also in demand, at advancing bids, with only moderate parcels offered. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail was better and most of the Express Companies in fair demand. Quicksilver Company and Western Telegraph were also higher than on Friday. The Railway Share market opened active and rising on Reading, and firm, without much business, on most of the Western Roads. New-York Central and Erie steady. Later in the day, there was quite a general improvement, and a strong market, Reading, Pittsburg, Toledo, Michigan Southern and New-York Central in special demand.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Tennessee Bonds fell off to 67 ℘ cent. The Railways generally firm:

| | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 105 | 104¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| N. Y. Central | 129¾ | 129⅝ |
| Erie | 69 | 69⅛ |
| Hudson | 138¾ | 138¾ |
| Reading | 93⅝ | 93⅞ |
| Mich. Southern | 87⅝ | 88 |
| Ohio and Miss. | 30⅞ | 30⅝ |
| Pittsburgh | 85¾ | 87⅛ |
| Toledo | 107¾ | 108⅛ |
| Tenn 6s. new | 67⅝ | 67 |
| Missouri | 91½ | 91⅝ |
| Northwest. | 66⅞ | 67 |
| N. West Pref. | 77⅞ | 78 |
| Rock Island | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Fort Wayne | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 38⅛ | 38 |
| M'chants' Union | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Paul Pref. | 76⅜ | 76⅞ |
| St. Paul Com. | 64⅝ | 65⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 92⅝ | 93⅛ |
| American Gold | 139⅝ | 139⅝ |
| Bills on London | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ℘ cent., 1868 | [illegible] |
| 6 ℘ cent. coup. 1868 | [illegible] |
| 6 ℘ cent. coup. '81 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 115 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | [illegible] |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 107 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | 110¼ |
| 5-20 200 & 1,000, 1864 | 108¼ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 1865 | 108¾ |
| 5-20 cou. 1865, n. is. | [illegible] |
| 5-20 coup. 1867 | 110¾ |
| Oregon W. L. ½ yr. '81 | 111 |
| 5 ℘ cent. reg. 1871 | 125 |
| 5 ℘ cent. coup. 1871 | 126 |
| 5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874 | 114¼ |
| 5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874 | 115 |
| 10-40 reg. | 104¼ |
| 10-40 200 & 1,000 | 104¼ |
| 7 3-10 2d series. | 108¾ |
| 7 3-10 3d series | 108½ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan | 110 |
| N. Y. coup. B'y Loan | 110 |
| N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870 | 102 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872 | 102 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873 | 102¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874 | 102⅞ |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875 | 103 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877 | 102 |
| N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878 | 102 |
| Ohio 6 ℘ cent. 1881 | 102 |
| Ohio 6 ℘ c. 1886 | 102 |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 100 |
| Illinois reg. 1860 | 100 |
| Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860 | 100 |
| Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862 | 100 |
| Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865 | 100 |
| Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1870 | 100 |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 100 |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 | 100 |
| Illinois war loan | 100 |
| Indiana 6 ℘ c. War L'n | 96 |
| Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873 | 94 |
| Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878 | 94 |
| Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883 | 94 |
| Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex. c. | 68¾ |
| Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds | 67¾ |
| Virginia 6s., ex-c. | 54½ |
| Virginia 6s, new bds | 53½ |
| Georgia 6s | 76¼ |
| Georgia 7s. new bonds | 92 |
| N. C. 6s. ex coupons | 68¼ |
| N. C. 6s. new bonds | 66 |
| Missouri 6s | 91½ |
| Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is. | 90 |
| Connecticut 6s | 100 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York | 135¾ |
| Merchants' | 120 |
| Mechanics' | 128 |
| Union | 148 |
| America | 143 |
| Phenix | 108 |
| Tradesmen's | 140 |
| National | 111 |
| State of New-York | 112½ |
| Commerce | 124 |
| Mec. B. Assoc'n | 118 |
| American Exchange | 119 |
| Chatham | 149 |
| Bank of the Republic | 117 |
| Bank of N. America | 109 |
| Hanover | 115 |
| Irving | 107 |
| Metropolitan | 135 |
| Corn Exchange | 129 |
| St. Nicholas | 107½ |
| Commonwealth | 112 |
| Park | 150 |
| Central National | 108½ |
| Fourth National | 107¼ |
| Ninth National | 109½ |
| Tenth National | 105½ |
| Oriental Bank | 130 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 94 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 94 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876 | 104 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. | 125 |
| Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1870 | 101½ |
| Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883 | 95 |
| Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880 | 91 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 | 90 |
| Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 | 96 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-'70 | 101¾ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 104 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75 | 98 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 100 |
| Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72 | 110 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 111 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. | 113 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. | 94½ |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 99 |
| Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. | 95 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875 | 114 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 84 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. | 79½ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. | 97 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. | 90½ |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv. | 91 |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M. | 91½ |
| Han. & St. Jos. L. G. | 103 |
| Lack. & West'n. bds. | 97 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 97 |
| Tol & W. 1st M ex'd | 92¼ |
| Tol. & W. 2d Mort. | 81¾ |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 72 |
| Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 77 |
| Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90 | 78 |
| Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. | 72 |
| Gal. & Chi. Ex. | 100¾ |
| Chi. R. I. Pac. is. | 95¾ |
| Morris & Essex 1st M. | 98¾ |
| Morris & Essex 2d M. | 88 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 102¾ |
| N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 100 |
| Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 106 |
| Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 99¾ |
| Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 95 |
| Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. | 90 |
| Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 79 |
| Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. | 102 |
| Chi. & Alton Inc. | 91½ |
| Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 75 |
| Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 94 |
| Ohio & Miss. Con. | 86¾ |
| Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. | 88 |
| Peninsula R. R. Bds. | 90 |
| Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 94¾ |
| Mar. & Cin. 1st M. | 90 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 90¾ |
| N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 95½ |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,493,011 13; payments, $3,006,275 38; balance, $102,685,754 85. The receipts include for Customs, $323,000; gold notes, $92,000.

The Chicago and Northwestern earnings for the third week in May:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $288,278 07 |
| 1867 | 193,522 44 |
| Increase | $94,755 66 |

Mr. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, of the firm of MESEROLE, TRUMBULL & Co., was to-day elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC—APRIL.

| Railroads. | April 1867. | April 1868. | Four Months 1867. | Four Months 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic and G. W. | $443,029 | $421,008 | $1,620,064 | $1,5[illegible]9,284 |
| Alton | 282,165 | 270,386 | 919,745 | 1,088,020 |
| Northwestern | 774,280 | 1,068,959 | 2,802,225 | 3,467,283 |
| Rock Island | 280,263 | 288,700 | 1,069,405 | 1,217,000 |
| Illinois Central | 440,271 | 467,754 | 2,029,332 | 1,885,381 |
| Marietta | 74,768 | 108,461 | 330,532 | 380,975 |
| Michigan Central | 362,783 | 415,758 | 1,325,759 | 1,390,272 |
| Michigan Southern | 391,163 | 455,983 | 1,387,869 | 1,548,257 |
| St. Paul | 316,389 | 435,629 | 1,220,206 | 1,488,278 |
| Ohio and Miss. | 284,729 | 252,149 | 1,026,233 | 961,378 |
| Fort Wayne | 590,557 | 774,103 | 2,286,431 | 2,553,740 |
| Terre Haute | 168,162 | 213,097 | 693,451 | 661,314 |
| Wabash | 317,052 | 300,000* | 1,026,149 | 1,107,764 |
| Western Union | 40,710 | 49,231 | 144,457 | 175,647 |
| Total (14 roads) | 4,764,341 | 5,521,218 | 17,881,858 | 19,454,493 |

*Estimated.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie, at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending May 22, 1868, was $2,333,463.

The details of the earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, for the years ending March 1, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

| From | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | $2,681,900 16 | $2,725,249 80 |
| Passengers | 1,749,336 74 | 1,689,107 09 |
| Mails | 54,786 24 | 54,645 43 |
| Express | 120,316 65 | 186,588 09 |
| Rents | 19,780 83 | 22,772 50 |
| All other sources | 47,072 24 | 68,856 20 |
| Total | $4,673,192 86 | $4,747,219 11 |
| Expenses, viz.: | | |
| Repairs of roadway | $517,590 52 | $558,177 31 |
| Repairs of bridges | 34,177 74 | 68,781 52 |
| Repairs of fences | 16,235 61 | 30,672 58 |
| Repairs of buildings | 57,437 51 | 81,663 80 |
| Repairs of engines | 249,856 59 | 242,625 50 |
| Repairs of cars | 229,793 47 | 223,816 31 |
| Repairs of tools, &c. | 17,445 41 | 17,933 12 |
| Repairs of fuel | 255,568 63 | 268,740 13 |
| Repairs of oil, waste, &c. | 65,781 77 | 50,180 60 |
| General superintend'ce. | 51,598 38 | 54,124 53 |
| General office clerks, &c. | 19,777 22 | 28,156 05 |
| Outside agencies | 40,462 02 | 41,515 22 |
| Conductors, &c. | 108,294 19 | 111,648 30 |
| Engine and firemen | 143,397 01 | 147,191 76 |
| Agents and station labor | 320,709 39 | 268,354 41 |
| Switch and watchman | 84,361 54 | 89,700 91 |
| Telegraph | 42,660 78 | 46,869 66 |
| Flagmen and patrol | 19,752 49 | 16,840 03 |
| New and re-rolled rails | 447,827 50 | 316,433 10 |
| Joints for do. | 47,434 80 | 22,312 80 |
| Gas and water | 28,458 39 | 28,574 21 |
| Supplies | 25,837 73 | 30,571 49 |
| Loss and damage | 44,093 19 | 38,310 83 |
| Law exp. and N.Y. office | 44,945 38 | 29,872 34 |
| Advertising, &c. | 21,376 81 | 18,913 38 |
| Rents, insurance, &c. | 28,831 74 | 34,412 61 |
| | $3,063,705 81 | $2,866,387 50 |
| Net earnings | $1,609,487 05 | $1,880,831 61 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Less: | | |
| Interest on funded debt | $640,516 13 | |
| Dividends on guaranteed stock | 68,740 00 | |
| Taxes | 138,254 88 | |
| Rent Erie and Kal. R. R. | 30,000 00 | |
| Interest and exchange | 2,569 05 | |
| Contributions to Sinking Fund | 151,000 00 | 1,031,080 06 |
| Surplus | | $849,751 55 |
| Add cash on hand March 1, 1867 | | 295,698 67 |
| Sinking Fund Bond sold at par | | 58,000 00 |
| Union Stock Yard stock at par | | 50,000 00 |
| Sales of land at Chicago, &c. | | 67,780 06 |
| Common stock issued in settlement of back dividends on guaranteed stock | | 45,000 00 |
| Total, to be accounted for | | $1,366,230 28 |
| Disposition of same: | | |
| Lands purchased, Toledo, Chicago, etc. | | $31,738 66 |
| Completion of depots, Chicago and Detroit | | 49,174 40 |
| New buildings on line | | 15,359 90 |
| New side tracks | | 20,248 90 |
| Bridge masonry | | 83,810 26 |
| Other improvements | | 22,895 08 |
| New cars | | 201,850 15 |
| Settlement back dividends on guaranteed stock | | 45,090 00 |
| Premium on conversions of do. (cash) | | 60,240 00 |
| Detroit, Monroe and Toledo stock bought in | | 3,629 67 |
| Northern Indiana first mortgage bonds paid | | 4,000 00 |
| Second mortgage scrip paid | | 200 00 |
| Decrease in floating liabilities | | 274,846 04 |
| Worthless assets charged off | | 5,513 48 |
| Cash in New-York | $382,513 06 | |
| Cash in Chicago | 107,463 79 | |
| Increase in working supplies | 57,656 89 | 547,633 74 |
| Total as above | | $1,366,230 28 |

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1867-'68, show an increase of $74,026 25; with a decrease in operating expenses of $197,318 31—making the increase in net earnings, $271,344 56.

The assets and liabilities of the company at the close of the past and preceding year were as follows:

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Uncollected earnings | $198,928 44 | $187,279 91 |
| Freight overcharges due Co. | 24,669 45 | 13,327 03 |
| Bills receivable, Chicago | 5,801 24 | 9,210 00 |
| Working supplies on hand | 656,527 99 | 735,436 78 |
| Individual accounts, Toledo | 1,669 71 | |
| Totals | $887,596 83 | $945,253 72 |

FLOATING LIABILITIES.

| | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| February expenses, &c. | $484,700 43 | $234,406 36 |
| Unclaimed interest and dividends | 32,623 28 | 33,071 31 |
| Bills payable, Chicago | 25,000 00 | |
| Total | $542,323 71 | $267,477 67 |

The apportionment of freight and passenger earnings of Main line and branches for the years 1867-'68 was as follows:

| | Passenger. | Freight. |
|---|---|---|
| Through business | $741,940 58 | $1,061,418 17 |
| Main line, local | 507,358 76 | 1,066,315 17 |
| Air Line, local | 161,183 88 | 256,066 04 |
| Detroit, Monroe and Toledo | 190,548 10 | 188,292 76 |
| Adrian and Monroe | 89,074 25 | 64,737 99 |
| Jackson Branch | 59,049 52 | 46,989 30 |
| Storage | | 51,410 37 |
| Total | $1,689,107 09 | $2,725,249 80 |

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Railroad | | $14,654,881 48 |
| Equipment | | 2,865,817 34 |
| Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad | | 1,291,968 13 |
| D., M. & T. R. R. stock (at par) | | 411,700 00 |
| Union Stock Yards, Chicago | $100,000 00 | |
| Supplies on hand | 735,436 78 | |
| Cash on hand | 489,976 85 | |
| Uncollected earnings | 187,279 91 | |
| Claim against A. L. and T. R. R. | 3,000 00 | |
| Freight overcharges due us | 13,327 03 | |
| Bills receivable | 9,210 00 | 1,538,230 57 |
| Total | | $20,762,597 52 |
| Capital stock—common | | 10,059,400 00 |
| Capital stock—guaranteed | | 586,800 00 |
| Total | | $10,646,200 00 |
| Funded Debt, ($9,038,640,) viz.: | | |
| Sinking Fund first general mortgage bonds | $6,094,000 | |
| Less held by S. F. | 1,310,000 | 4,784,000 00 |
| General second mortgage bonds | | 2,693,000 00 |
| Goshen Line bonds | | 637,000 00 |
| Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds | | 924,000 00 |
| Scrip outstanding | | 640 00 |
| February expenses | | 234,406 36 |
| Unclaimed interest and dividends | | 33,071 31 |
| Profit and loss | | 810,279 85 |
| Total | | $20,762,597 52 |

*President*—E. B. PHILLIPS.

*Directors*—Jesse Hoyt, Henry Keep, Le Grand Lockwood, Albert Havemeyer, D. N. Barney, John P. Acker, Nelson Beardsley, William Williams, John S. Barry, Philo Morehouse, E. B. Phillips, Albert Keep and Truman H. Hoag.

*Treasurer*—Le Grand Lockwood.

*Secretary*—D. P. Barhydt.

*General Superintendent*—Charles F. Hatch.

# LAW REPORTS.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 23.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY—DECISION OF THE COURT ON THE MOTIONS TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTIONS.

The three motions which were made in as many actions to dissolve injunctions were decided to-day. The actions are entitled The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The Erie Railway Company et al.; Richard Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company et al.; and Bloodgood *vs.* The Same. In the case of The People, first above-named, the Judge says the motion to vacate the injunction order issued in this action is denied, and the injunction is continued without modification, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

In the actions of Schell and Bloodgood the following are the leading points decided:

The injunctions are modified so far as to permit the Directors to hold meetings, notwithstanding the exclusion of Frank Work therefrom, and by striking out from the third clause or subdivision of the injunction the words "making any contract with any railroad company," and the words following, down to and including the word "responsible," and by inserting, in lieu of the words so stricken out, the words "issuing or causing, or permitting to be issued, sold, hypothecated or disposed of, any bonds of the Boston Hartford and Erie Railway Company, having any guarantee or indorsement of the Erie Railway Company, and from parting with and delivering or allowing to be delivered to any person or corporation, any such bonds which are, or may come under the control of the defendants, or any, or either of them; and also from doing or suffering to be done any act whatever on the part of the Erie Railway Company, or its Directors or officers, or any of them, in the performance, or toward the performance, of the agreement of the Erie Railway Company to indorse or guarantee its bonds or the interest thereof, or in performance of the agreement of the Erie Railway Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway Company, respecting the construction and operation of a railroad in Ohio connecting or to connect the Atlantic & Great Western Railway with the City of New-York." The injunction orders thus modified are continued without costs.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor and Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo for plaintiffs; Mr. D. D. & D. Field, J. E. Burrill and Mr. Eaton, for defendants

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

THE BRAINE CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge BENEDICT, in reference to this case, said:

In the application made in the case of the United States *vs.* Braine, I have considered it. It is an application to be allowed to put in bail in the case, in a very small sum. The indictment is for murder, and one of the defences is that the offence, the act, was committed while the criminal was acting as one of the rebel navy. The act was the murder of an officer of the *Chesapeake*, a steamer plying between New-York and Portland. The prisoner having been in custody for many months, applies for liberty to give bail in a very small sum, upon the ground that he is unable to procure witnesses to testify to the fact that he was acting under a commission. It is not very clear from the affidavits how the release of the prisoner upon bail will enable him to procure the attendance of the witnesses whose names are given in the affidavits, but nevertheless I should be inclined to allow him to give bail if the application were to give bail in a proper sum to insure his attendance upon trial in a case where the indictment is for murder. But this is not that application, but an application to be allowed to put in bail in a very small sum. So, inasmuch as the Government thinks it proper to institute an indictment against this prisoner for murder, in my judgment it must be conducted as a prosecution for murder, and although sometimes in such cases—perhaps in this case—bail would be allowed to be put in, I don't feel at liberty to allow bail in a very small sum to be taken. The motion, therefore, is denied, with liberty to renew if the prisoner is at any time able to give bail in a proper sum to insure his attendance upon the trial.

## SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Before Judge Sutherland.*

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY—MOTION TO VACATE INJUNCTION DENIED.

The following order was issued yesterday:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868; present, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Justice.

*The People of the State of New-York vs. The Erie Railway Company and Others.*—A motion having been made herein to set aside and vacate the order and injunction made and issued in this action, and dated on the 3d day of March, 1868, by Mr. Justice Barnard, after hearing Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, John E. Burrill and David Dudley Field in favor of said motion, and Messrs. Charles A. Rapallo and Charles O'Conor in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the said motion be and the same hereby is denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

(A copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

## SURROGATE'S COURT.

*Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.*

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate yesterday: Those of Stephen Breihof, Ellen H. Barnette, Samuel Phillips, Catharine Rapeblea, Francis Blancard, Jonas Conkling, Maria Montgomery, John W. Beatty, Cecily Murray, Hunrick Brims, Simon Vleit, Felix Turley, Agnes McClure.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the following estates: Johanna Griffin, John O'Rooke, Olivia Law, Sarah Myers, (otherwise Beals,) James Cavanagh, James Gillan, George Duffy, John Barrett, Charity B. Knapp, Daniel Sutherland, John Bracken, Lovesta S. Young, Frederick Wenkember, Edward S. Robbins, Felix Weill, Ann Mehan, Cornelius Singleton, Eliza Donohue, George W. Golder, Patrick Larkin, Herman Sunderman, Thomas Tevlin, Patrick Boyle, Patrick McKenny, John Allworden, Alpheus Decker, Wm. Dombusch, Catharine Lapham.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

John Feely was appointed guardian of Ann Flaherty; Johanna Duffy, of Caroline and Hugh Duffy; H. Y. Vossbrink, of Frederick and Dederich Klages; Salome Weill, of Morris Weill; Mathias Clark, of Ann E. Lambert.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 23.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, et al.—Motion denied, but injunction order modified. See memorandum of decisions.

The People of the State of New York *vs.* The Erie Railway Company.—Motion to vacate injunction order denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. See memorandum of decision.

John Bloodgood et al *vs.* The Same.—Motion to vacate injunction order denied, but the same is modified. See memoranda of decisions in this and two other cases.

## SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

*Before Surrogate Veeder.*

WILLS PROVED.

Thomas M. Smith, Moses Smith, Jr., Michael Larkin, Sarah A. K. Baker, O. H. Frost, John Barker, and M. J. Vail, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted the estates of J. L. Newcomb, of Flatlands; Henry G. Meyer, Henry Soar, Louis Crummel, Johanna Herwig, Ansel Lawson, J. J. Rapelyea, Daniel Lane, Benjamin Le Breton and Erasmus M. Vail, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted on the estates of H. T. Clark to S. J. Clark, and of William and Alice Haggarty to Margaret Haggarty.

# THE CALLICOT CASE.

## Eighth Day's Proceedings—Further Testimony for the Defence—The Case Closed on Both Sides—The Summing Up to Take Place on Monday.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judges NELSON and BENEDICT. The additional testimony taken in behalf of the defence will be found below.

Mr. Jenks offered in testimony a letter dated New-York, May 21, 1867, the official order to transfer spirits from Class A to Class B warehouse, which is signed by J. E. Messmore, Deputy Commissioner, and addressed to Mr. Callicot. The letter was marked as having been received by him on the 24th.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. TAPPAN.

*Charles Tappan*, sworn, examined by Mr. Jenks: I am in the office of the Collector of the Third District; in May, 1867, I was clerk to the Collector of the Third District; I had acted under Mr. Pratt and Mr. Bowen, the previous collectors; during the interval that Mr. Pratt ceased to be acting Collector I was there; the nature of my duties were similar to those under Mr. Callicot; part of the time under Collector Pratt; I was a deputy when Mr. Callicot entered office; I was assigned to the duties of clerk and the charge of the bonded account; in May, 1867, the business was greater than on former occasions in consequence of the change in the Collector, applications for licenses, which were usual about that time of the year, and for other causes; Mr. Allen had charge of the duty of receiving bonds from distillers; the Collector's general duty was to superintend everything; his time was generally occupied in receiving and answering letters and attending to business.

Q.—Was the force in the office at that time adequate to the performance of all the duties.

Mr. Tracy did not see the importance of that.

The Court did not think it material.

*Witness*—I was present, when Mr. Fletcher swore to the tri-monthly return before the Assessor; I found Mr. Fletcher in the Assessor's office making his distillers' tri-monthly return, and I think he called my attention; it was dated from May 15 to June 15; I think Mr. Wellwood (the Assessor) refused to receive it, as he was not a distiller at that time—had ceased to be distiller—and that no such report was required from him; he swore to it, however, and I took the return and showed it to Mr. Callicot; I don't remember any conversation between him and Mr. Callicot with regard to it—[certificate of Breed on the Hand bond shown witness]—I saw this some days previous to the seizure of the 21 barrels of whisky.

*To Mr. De Witt*—I was in the office during the official term of Mr. Allen; our duties confined us mostly to the office; I was there every day but one in May, and must have seen Mr. Allen receiving distillers' bonds; my desk was near his; distillers' bonds are received about the 1st of May.

Q.—Do you remember anything about the reception of distillers' bonds in May, 1867? A.—I know they must have been received, but I didn't pay any attention to those who presented bonds; I have looked over the bonds in this case, but cannot tell whether I saw any of them presented or not; I first saw the Form 33 about the middle of April.

*Mr. Jenks*—Can you tell the time charges were first preferred against Mr. Callicot? A.—The latter part of August or the first part of September.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy*—I knew there was difficulty about the Hand bond before charges were made against Mr. Callicot; I knew there was inquiry being made about the 211 barrels; I acted as bond clerk May 20, and Mr. De Veau came as bond clerk about the 16th or 17th of May—several days before his name was placed on the pay-roll; I first knew of the Hand bond a few days before Mr. DeVeau came in; I showed the bond to the Assistant District-Attorney on May 29, and don't remember that I showed him the certificate of Mr. Breed; I don't know whether he made a memorandum of the bond or not; I suppose at the time that there was some trouble about the removal of the whisky under that bond; I remember that you came to the office and examined the papers and bond, and that your object was similar to that of Mr. Allen; I don't think I called your attention to the certificate; I do not know how that bond came into the office; I first saw it in Mr. Callicot's hands on the occasion of which I spoke; I did not see the certificate on the bond when I first saw it; I had the bond in my hands and opened it, but I am not prepared to state that the certificate was not there; I think I could open and close the bond and not see the certificate if it were there; I did not examine the bond, nor did I notice whose handwriting it was in; I know George Hardy's signature; he has done business at the office for some months; he is my brother-in-law, but I do not know his handwriting.

Q.—Did you ever examine the bond to see whether it was filled out according to law? A.—I did not have an opportunity to do so when I first saw the bond; I next saw the bond some days previous to the seizure of the 211 barrels on the 24th of May, but I did not examine it; I saw the certificate of Mr. Breed upon it for the first time; Stagg was there, and either he or I opened the bond; it was examined by Stagg; Hardy has been my brother-in-law about four years; I do not know when and by whom the bond was put on the files; it was put on my files anyway, and was in my hands when Stagg made his examination with regard to the Swords bond.

Q.—Of all the bonds received by Mr. Callicot during that month, did you ever see Mr. Breed's certificate upon any of them except the Hand bond? A.—No, Sir; I did not see the certificate on the Hand bond when you and Mr. Allen came to the office.

Q.—How did you happen to see it when you handed the bond to Stagg? A.—I don't know how I came to see it; the bond was open on the desk; Mr. Callicot handed me the bond, to see if it was correctly drawn up; the whisky was stored in the name of Wilson.

Q.—What evidence do you have in the office of a man's right to remove the whisky stored by another man? A.—We have no evidence; we always require a permit—a request to remove whisky; that is in case of transportation.

Q.—Will you tell me that when these papers were handed to you to see if they were correct in form, that you saw no request to remove the whisky? A.—I had not time to make a complete examination, and never passed upon them; the permit was granted without my completing the examination; the papers were returned to Mr. Callicot, and he must have known that I had not had time to examine them; my initials are not in the bond.

Q.—Then is it true that Mr. Callicot gave the permit on that paper without your ever having passed upon it? A.—I think he did, under those circumstances.

Q.—And then in that particular the usual regulations of office were not conformed with, were they? A.—I think not, in respect to that bond.

*Re-direct.*—I say that that was the case with regard to other bonds.

Q.—I ask you if Breed had any other mode of designating his approval of bonds in the office than by writing out his certificate?

Mr. Tracy objected.

*Judge Nelson*—You cannot go into that.

Mr. Jenks offered to show that Mr. Breed used a certain cross in designating his approval of bonds.

His Honor ruled the question out.

WHO ALTERED THE PERMIT?

*Mr. P. De Veau*, sworn, examined by Mr. Jenks: I was appointed under Mr. Callicot May 20, 1867, as bond clerk; I made the entries in the bond—the entries of the Sword, Ellis and Hand bonds are in my handwriting; I made those entries on May 21, I think; I had been handed a package of bonds which were collected since Mr. Callicot came in; I cannot explain why the Hand bond was entered out of its date, but I had no design in entering it on the date I did than on any other.

*To Mr. De Witt*—My desk was adjoining Mr. Allen; I do not recollect the acceptation of any particular one of the distillers' bonds in this case; I saw Mr. Allen accept a large number of bonds, and I can swear that I saw him accept the affidavits of the sureties to distillers' bonds.

Q.—Did you ever see him accept a bond when there were not two persons present representing themselves as sureties?

Mr. Stoughton objected. Objection sustained.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy*—I had no acquaintance with Mr. Callicot previous to the time I saw him about my appointment; I understood that I was to have a place there from Hon. Jos. M. Tomoney, Tennessee; I never was South with Mr. Callicot; I was in the office some days before the 20th learning the routine, but did not commence my duties as bond clerk until the 20th; I cannot tell how the Hand bond was entered out of its order; the Adams bond was also entered out of its order; I don't remember swearing before the Grand Jury that I did not enter the Hand bond because it was absent in New-York, and that you entered it when it was returned; I continued in the office under Mr. Andrews as bond clerk; [transportation order handed to witness;] that's in my handwriting; the alteration of the date from the 24th to the 16th is in my handwriting; I made it at the request of Dayton at the time he made his return to me of the lading of the whisky; I have been sworn three times in relation to making this alteration—before the Grand Jury, on the Enright trial and on the present trial; I don't remember that I said to you I did not make the alteration; I recognize these figures as mine; I know the alteration is mine, and that's all the answer I can give you.

Q.—Are you able to recognize the figures as yours by looking at them? A.—That alteration is mine.

Mr. Tracy appealed to the Court that the witness should answer the questions properly.

*Witness to Judge Nelson.*—The handwriting is unlike mine.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you disguised it when you made the alteration? A.—Not by any means.

*To Mr. Tracy*—I swore before the Grand Jury that the alteration was not in my handwriting, but I desire to make an explanation in regard to the matter.

Judge Nelson allowed witness to proceed with his explanation.

*Witness*—When that was handed to me before the Grand Jury, I examined it, and thought they were not my figures. The next morning I had occasion—

Mr. Tracy desired to know whether witness was to tell what others stated.

*Witness*—I am going to tell you and the world at large why I so swore before the Grand Jury. My attention was called in the first instance to the permit by Mr. Dayton; I also examined my bond book and found that I had made a lead pencil memorandum to the effect—"permit granted 16th or 17th; permit sent 18th;" speaking with Mr. Tappan about it, I said: "Tappan I am afraid I made a mistake before the Grand Jury, for I think that Dayton asked me to alter that date;" he said I had better see Dayton about it; I saw Dayton, and he said, "I asked you to alter that date," and then I remembered all about it; I don't remember that I swore on the Enright trial that I made the alteration on the day named, nor do I remember what you screwed out of me in the cross-examination; it was not arranged between Dayton and me to execute a set of papers to cover the 211 barrels of spirits; Dayton came to me in August, and asked me for a set of blank forms for a transportation bond; I had not got them, and a friend went to New-York and got them; I gave them to Dayton in my brother's house; that list of papers [memorandum of papers containing names of Fitch, Estes & Co., No. 3 Park-place,] was a memorandum given to him as to what papers were necessary; that was given the office; Dayton did not explain what he wanted the papers for; I don't know who erased form H on the memorandum; I know there never was any return H made to the office by Backus for the 211 barrels; I cannot tell the date of the memorandum given to Dayton, (bond book shown;) I don't know whose handwriting Form D is in.

Q.—What business are you in now, Mr. De Veau? A.—None, thanks to you.

Q.—What do you mean by that, Sir? A.—I mean to say, Sir, that I have good reason to believe that you prevented my being appointed Inspector of the First District.

*Mr. Tracy*—You are entirely correct, Mr. De Veau.

*Mr. Jenks*—Who examined you before the Grand Jury? A.—Mr. Tracy.

The defence here "rested," and the Court then took a recess for ten minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr Tracy said: If your Honors please, I deem it proper before the defendants close their case to call their attention to the construction of the statute applicable to this case, so that if they desire any further evidence they may introduce it, and cannot claim they are taken by surprise. Mr. Tracy then read from section 24, of the act of 1866, in regard to the approval of distillers' bonds, and continued: Now, the point that I desire to call the counsel for defendants' attention to is this: From some of the evidence which has been given here, I assume that they are to argue that Mr. Callicot had no responsibility in regard to these distillers' bonds as they were taken—Form 33 was executed before Mr. Allen; but we claim that he cannot relieve himself from responsibility, and that he is responsible officially, criminally, and in every other way for the distillers' bonds that were received in that office.

Mr. Tracy offered in evidence the letter from Mr. Callicot to A. J. Dayton, dated June 17, requesting him to produce the books, &c., of Wilson's warehouse, at his office. Mr. Tracy added that Joseph G. Ward had testified to having received the letter from Mr. Callicot, to deliver to Mr. Dayton. It was admitted. Mr. Tracy also offered in evidence a circular letter of instructions, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated May 13, sent to Mr. Callicot, who received it May 15. The letter called attention to the frauds in the district, and to the vigilance required to suppress them.

Judge Nelson did not think it was rebutting, and ruled it out.

The case was then closed on both sides, and the Court, shortly before 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday at 12 M.

## Demolition of Seven Buildings on Broadway—One Imposing Structure to Take Their Place.

A large number of workmen are now engaged in the demolition of seven buildings on Broadway, from the southeast corner of Cedar-st. downward. They occupy a frontage on Broadway of nearly 190 feet and a depth of 138 feet. Upon and covering the site of these seven buildings, the architects, Messrs. GILMAN & KENDALL, have been selected to erect a substantial and imposing edifice for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. This building, the design for which is nearly complete, is to be six stories in height, and composed mainly of the fine grained white granite of Concord, New-Hampshire. The architectural style is to be that which is now generally recognized as *Renaissance*. The first, or basement story, is to be built of the darker Quincy granite, boldly rusticated; the next, or grand entrance story, is to be in Roman Doric; the next Ionic, and the others varied, yet in harmony with those below and the dominant architectural idea. The basement story will be massive in appearance as well as reality, with wide openings for windows and doors. The facades of the stories above, on Broadway and on Cedar-street, are designed with arcades of the several orders which, above the basement, embrace two stories of the interior to one of exterior. The grand entrance story is intended to finish 20 feet 8 inches in its clear exterior height. On the pediment over the main entrance portico on Broadway, there is to be a sculptured allegorical group representing the "Guardian Angel of Life Assurance," stretching an arm of protection over the widow and the fatherless, with the title of the institution above. For Ionic there will be two stories of rooms corresponding in height with the interior grand hall—a height of 25 feet 6 inches; the first story to be 13 feet, and the second twelve feet—the fire-proof flooring filling the difference in measurement. The other stories are to be similarly included, within the clear of a single order, and respectively 12 feet 6 inches in height. By the adoption of the plan of including two interior stories in one exterior, the architects have been enabled to secure a largeness, breadth and boldness of exterior composition, which could not have been obtained, perhaps, in any other way.

The principal entrance to the offices of the Company, as well as to the other offices on the first floor, is to be by a spacious doorway on Broadway, opening into a vestibule, 18 feet by 21, and communicating by a central corridor 10 feet in width with the main staircase, the halls and other parts of the edifice. The staircase is to be 6 feet in width and of easy rises and treads throughout. It is to be lighted from three windows on each story and a domed skylight. The staircase hall is to be 19 by 24 feet. The divisions of the several stories are to be various in size. The cellar will be divided into large apartments, formed by the main walls of the divisions above. The basement is to be 11 feet 4 inches in height and divided in like manner with the next or entrance floor, and with a wide entrance on Cedar-street as well as on Broadway. The main entrance story is to be 20 feet 6 inches in height, containing, on the Broadway front, two large rooms designed for banking purposes—the one on the left of the vestibule to be 32 feet by 98, and the one on the right 30 feet by 56. The rooms for the Institution itself are to be on the upper floors, and are to be unique in design and furniture. The central or main business room of the Society is to measure 35 by 105 feet in area, and have an interior height of 25 feet 6 inches. It is claimed that this, as a business room, will be superior to any other in this City. The other rooms for clerks, agents, and others connected with the Company, are to be large, well furnished, lighted and ventilated. Besides the stairways, there are to be two steam-driven passenger lifts communicating with the stair landing on the several floors, designed for the use of such as prefer riding to walking up and down the edifice. In the attic there is to be a variety of rooms for storage and such occasional uses as they may be required for. The entire building is to be fire-proof, and the declared determination is to make it the most imposing structure on Broadway, designed for business uses. The cutting and carving of the stone is now in rapid progress, and it is the intention of the owners to have it in readiness for occupancy on the 1st of May, 1869.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. DANIEL PELTON, of No. 139 West-street, has for some months past suspected that one of his clerks was in the habit of appropriating sundry moneys belonging to PELTON, and the detectives were placed in charge of the case. The result was that HENRY CLIFTON, the suspected employe, was detected on Thursday afternoon in the act of embezzling $5 of his employer's money, when he was arrested by Detective IRVING, of the Central Office, and locked up at Police Headquarters. It was then ascertained that over $400 had been deposited by the accused with Mr. PELTON for safekeeping. CLIFTON confessed his peculations, and agreed to make restitution by surrendering this money. The District-Attorney was next consulted, and gave his consent for the transfer of the money. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, when Mr. PELTON said he did not wish to make any complaint. The Magistrate declined to allow such a course, and required the affidavits to be made, at the same time remarking in unmeasured terms on the practice of holding prisoners at Police Headquarters for several days without bringing them before a Police Magistrate, expressing the opinion that in all such cases there was something wrong at the bottom.

## INSTRUCTION.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEdiately for a young ladies' boarding school, a French lady to take charge of classes in that language; best references required. Further particulars made known on application. Address Mrs. and Miss PERKINS' SCHOOL, New-London, Conn.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

## IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

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SAMUEL M. LEDERER & BROTHERS
WILL OPEN THE
SPACIOUS STORE
AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 340 BOWERY,
WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF
POPULAR DRY GOODS,
ON MONDAY, MAY 25.

The attention of the ladies, and purchasers generally, is respectfully solicited to the above card.

FROM AUCTION.
WE WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MAY 25,
A large assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS.
POPLINS,
MOHAIR AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
BOUGHT AT THE LATE AUCTIONS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SPECIAL SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE.
On MONDAY, May 25, and DURING THE WEEK,
WE WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
RICH SILK MANTILLAS, SACQUES, &c.,
of the most elegant Paris make, at
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT
OF CLOTH SACQUES,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT $3 EACH.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
ARMURE POPLINS, (A NEW ARTICLE,)
SILK-WARP MOHAIRS,
EPINGLINES,
SERGES,
AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR
WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS
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PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY
WITH THE LOWEST IN THE
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GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
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HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES, MARSEILLES, &C., &C.,
AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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LACE CURTAINS,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
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All orders promptly attended to.
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IN ALL THE NEW AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS,
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DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.
Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms
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HAVE NOW IN STOCK A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING THE FINEST SELECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS
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ALPACAS, in all the new colors, 31c. per yard.
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These goods are very choice, and are sold 50 per cent. higher in all the retail stores.
GREAT BARGAINS
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THE LARGEST STOCK UP TOWN.
Prices are guaranteed at least one-third lower than anywhere else.
Our SILK SACQUES for $6 are handsome.
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Our SILK SACQUES for $12, $14 and $16 are unsurpassed.
ALL OUR MUSLINS ARE SOLD
AT COST PRICES.
Very good, full yard wide, 12½c.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
Look at our PARASOLS for $1.
Look at our Beaded PARASOLS for $1 25.
Look at our Lined PARASOLS.
Look at our Fringed PARASOLS.
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Look for Cheap Goods in general at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

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MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES.
THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, $20.
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H. O'FARRELL is offering his entire stock of Royal Velvets, Body and Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and super Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, 1,000 pieces fancy white and red-check Canton Mattings, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at lower prices than any other house in this City. Hotels and boarding houses supplied at wholesale prices. Save your money by calling on him at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining.

## AUCTION SALES.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
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AN IMMENSE LIBRARY.

MONDAY, May 25, and five following days, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
THE MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY of the late Mr. A. A. SMETS, Savannah, Ga., comprising one of the most extensive and elegant collection of books ever offered to the public. The library is particularly rich in early manuscripts, finely-illuminated missals and early printed books; exceedingly rare books of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; also, a large collection of more modern books, including a very valuable assortment of illustrated works, fine editions of standard works, &c. Catalogues ready, price $1. Books of each day's sale on view morning of the sale.
June 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., sale of Mr. Smet's autographs.
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., May 18, 1868.
LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
A large assortment of
GOVERNMENT STORES
will be sold at public auction, in this city, on
TUESDAY, May 26,
at the Quartermaster's Storehouse, corner of Scott and McHenry sts., (Camp Newport). Sale will commence at 12, noon.
These stores are nearly all new, and consist in part, of
WROUGHT IRON,
SEASONED WAGON TIMBER,
ANCHORS,
LARGE HAWSERS,
ANVILS,
AUGERS,
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CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' AND FARRIERS' TOOLS, (Complete sets,)
FORGES,
BUCKLES,
SCREWS,
&c., &c., &c.
A complete list of the Stores can be obtained at the Quartermaster's office in New-York City (corner Houston and Greene sts.)
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. down, and balance on delivery.
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HENRY D. MINER, auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, ARTISTIC BRONZES, CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, FRENCH CHINA, &c., &c.
H. D. MINER and BARKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 26 and 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and elegant assortment of Italian and French fancy goods, consisting of Italian marble vases, varying in size from one to six feet, suitable for parlor, library, or dining room, marble card-receivers, alabaster statuettes, etagere and mantle ornaments, rich bronzes and marble clocks, bronze groups and statuettes, French china and Bohemian glassware, richly decorated silver-plated ice-pitchers, tea sets, castors, baskets, liquor castors, spoons, forks, &c. Also an invoice of real bronzes, watches, &c., consigned to us direct from Paris, full particulars of which will be found in catalogue. The above will be on exhibition Monday 25th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
Made by
N. P. B. CURTISS, New-York.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 79 West 47th-st.,
Corner 6th-av.
All the Furniture in the above residence.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, office desk, chairs, iron safes, rosewood and black walnut suites in reps, mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair, straw and husk mattresses, mahogany bureaus, rosewood and black walnut bedstead, lounges, black walnut and mahogany hat-stands, sofas, bolsters and pillows, wardrobes, rosewood chairs, stools, glass show-cases, &c.; also, rosewood pianos.
ALSO,
The balance of the stock, finished and unfinished, of a manufactory of gas fixtures, chandeliers, globes, about 2,000 chimneys of all kinds and sizes, and every variety of stock suitable for the trade.

SIXTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon:
75,000 TONS OF COAL,
from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during 1868.
Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, a gentleman's beautiful country residence—a fine double frame house filled in with brick, two stories and attic; about 4½ acres of good tillable land; handsomely located on elevated ground, and susceptible of being made one of the most beautiful places on the island; good barn; well and cistern water; with plenty of fruit, shade trees and lawn around the premises; location 3½ miles from Williamsburg ferries on the Newtown Road; ten minutes' walk to the Flushing and Long Island Railroad Depots, and a horse railway nearly laid up to the property. There are four building sites on two roads. For further information call on D. TALMADGE, Esq., No. 108 Water-st. There is a fine pond on the place fed by springs, and contains goldfish at the present time, and trout can be raised in it; and a beautiful walk around it. This is an exact description of the property, and not at all exaggerated.

GREAT SALE OF WESTCHESTER Property—325 acres in 39 plots, at auction; to be made without reserve, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in partition.
On THURSDAY, June 11, 1868, at 12 M., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
This property consists of the easterly and southerly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, and extends from the South Westchester turnpike, 2½ miles along the new highway to Long Island Sound, and includes an extensive and valuable water front on the Sound.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Maps can be had of the auctioneers, at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after May 27.
JOHN C. PERRY, Referee.
I. O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 161 Fulton-st., N. Y.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SIX FINELY LOCATED LOTS, EACH 25 feet by 100 on Vernon-av., near HUNTERS' POINT FERRY, to be sold at auction, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON, on Tuesday next, 26th of May, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock. This property is very conveniently located, in a most desirable neighborhood, adjoining and in the vicinity of the elegant residence of Messrs. Chas. H. Rodgers, Gen. Hopkins and the late Tristram Allen; but three-quarters of a mile from the Ferry—on the beautiful avenue leading from Hunters' Point to Ravenswood. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, bronzes, lace and brocatel curtains, Parians, parlor suites, velvet, Wilton, Aubusson and other carpets, sewing machine, armoires, etagere, bed linen, plain goods, &c., &c., on MONDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Amity-st., near Broadway; the entire rich and really good custom-made furniture of the whole house. For more full particulars see catalogues, which will be ready early on Monday morning.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said
MONTANA MILL,
with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same
Dated APRIL 28, 1868. G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated MAY 15, 1868.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$35 REWARD.—ON FRIDAY AFternoon, in going from the Fifth-avenue Hotel to 34th and 35th sts., to and around the Central Park and return, a SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING. The above reward and the thanks of the owner will be given by returning the same to No. 204 5th-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MAY 11, PROBABLY NEAR City Hall, small MEMORANDUM BOOK, with notes concerning Pacific Railroad Survey, of no value except to owner. Whoever will return it to DABNEY MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, will be suitably rewarded.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, long tail, black points, over 16 hands high and perfectly kind and sound. To be seen at private stable 111 West 18th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE GRAY HORSE, sound, kind and stylish; also a set of coupe harness. Apply at WHITE'S stables No. 10 East 19th-st.

A HANDSOME WELL-TRAINED SADdle horse, either for lady or gentleman, stylish, good size and color, for sale at No. 105 West 31st-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**Fisk & Hatch**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK,
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON
TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, consolidated, will be held at Chicago, Ill., at the office of the Company, on the first WEDNESDAY in June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., and an election of Directors will then and there be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
HOWELL L. WILLIAMS,
HENRY BLOOD,
GEORGE DENISON,
RUFUS HATCH,
EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company of Illinois will be held on the first FRIDAY of June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., to elect Directors and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

HENRY BLOOD,
EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| CHARLES N. TALBOT, | LE GRAND B. CANNON, |
| EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, | JAMES R. TAYLOR, |
| G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, | THOMAS DICKSON, |
| ABIEL A. LOW, | O. DE F. GRANT, |
| ROBERT L. KENNEDY, | JOHN JACOB ASTOR, |
| JAMES M. HALSTED, | THOMAS CORNELL, |
| W. J. HOPPIN. | |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 11th.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company who are opposed to a perpetuation of the official term and powers of the present managers, by means of the recent act of the Iowa Legislature, which was secured by the acceptance of conditions onerous and unjust, who believe in the right of share holders to hold meetings in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the Company, to manage their own property and to elect their own Trustees, and who are in favor of such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of the earnings, are requested to send their proxies for the election to be held at Chicago on the 3d of June next, to either of the undersigned, who will furnish blanks on application.

U. A. MURDOCK, Continental National Bank.
HENRY BLOOD, care Jay Cooke & Co.
D. P. MORGAN, No. 29 William-st.
GEORGE J. FORREST, No. 19 Nassau-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, No. 92 Grand-st.
NEW-YORK, May, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $500,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier,
Central National Bank, New-York.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE "OHIO STOVE WORKS," located at Tiffin, Ohio, has authorized the undersigned to dispose of a limited number of its shares at par. The Company earned about 15 per cent. the past year, and believe with $30,000 additional capital can pay 20 per cent. this year. A capable party with means can secure a good position in the Company, which is controlled by enterprising and reliable parties. Tiffin has 7,000 population, and is one of the finest cities for a residence in the West.

E. TIFFANY & CO., No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL

**HATCH, FOOTE & CO**

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 22, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 83 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 63 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,) will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committees.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors and other business.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the National Patent Wood Preserving Company will be held on the FIRST MONDAY of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Company, No. 68 Broadway.

MAY 18, 1868. J. RICHD. BARRET, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 25th inst.

CHARLES CURTISS, Treasurer.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to the honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Dated, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1868.

OFFICE CLERK COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1868.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council, together with the heads of departments of the City and County Governments, are respectfully requested to meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. GARRETT DYCKMAN.

GEORGE McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON, } Aldermen.
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH TURNER, } Councilmen.
BRYAN RIELLY,

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREET Openings of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 16, Chamber of the Board, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 M.

All parties interested in the proposed widening of Broadway, from 17th to 59th-st., are requested to attend.

JOHN HART,
BERNARD KENNY,
JAMES E. McVEANY,
Committee on Street Openings.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.:—In bankruptcy.—By virtue of, the power and authority given by the District Court of said district, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 8th day of June, 1868, at 10 A. M., upon the front steps of the Court-House, in Rochester, New-York, all the right, title and interest of WILLIAM W. CARR, a bankrupt, in and to the following described property, to wit: A claim against Samuel P. Ely and George H. Ely, held by J. C. Stone & Co., for about $3,700; Hucim Peet's note given J. C. Stone & Co., in 1859, for $160; judgment against one Williams, of New-York, in favor of J. C. Stone & Co., about $800; judgment against one Church, in favor of J. C. Stone & Co., for about $600; note given J. C. Stone & Co., by one Dougherty, for about $1,000; note given said firm by Chicago residents, names unknown, for about $3,700; account against one Geary in favor of said firm, about $400; claim against William Rankin, in favor of bankrupt alone, about $175; also in fifteen shares of Western Union Telegraph Stock and in a policy of insurance for $5,000 in Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, both held by David Dows & Co., of New-York.—Dated Rochester, May 21, 1868.

DE L. CRITTENDEN,
as Assignee of
WILLIAM W. CARR, a Bankrupt.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.
GRAND DRIVE.
BOULEVARD.

Several very beautiful sites for sale at Fort Washington, (above Central Park,) in plots from three to ten acres, situated on high ground, overlooking the Hudson River and Westchester and fronting on the Boulevard.

POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.—The subscriber has for sale several plots of land, of various sizes and most eligibly situated on the Grand Boulevard, on the west side of Central Park, extending from 59th to 155th sts. The advance in price of lots on this Boulevard, although already considerable, has scarcely commenced, and every capitalist will do well to secure, without further delay, a foothold along this line, which has a promising future, equaled by no other part of the City, and along which the highest prices of Broadway property will surely extend.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE high-stoop houses:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5th-av. | $75,000 |
| 54th-st., West | 42,500 |
| 43d-st., West | 32,000 |
| 29th-st., West | 25,000 |
| 16th-st., West | 26,0 0 |
| 2d-av. | 18,000 |

Particulars and permits by
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ENTERPRISE.—FREE RIDES. A NEW FEATURE in real estate operations, adopted by JOHNSON & MILLER, to enable purchasers to examine without expense, the Brooklyn property to be sold by them on WEDNESDAY, May 27. The lots must be sold for just what they will bring. The sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment. For maps and tickets apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANSION AND TWELVE LOTS OF ground, running from 131st to 132d-st., lying between the Harlem River and the "Southern Boulevard," to let furnished, for sale, or will be exchanged for City property. LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE on 13th-st., two doors from 5th-av.—An elegantly furnished three-story brick house, with high stoop, also with brown-stone trimmings, basement, sub-cellar and attic, all in thorough repair; will be sold cheap. Inquire of GIDEON DAVENPORT, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 4th-av., between 81st and 82d sts., high ground, overlooking Central Park; lot 20x80; house 20x40; water in basement and on first floor, (bath room;) two parlors; gas throughout the building. Price, with furniture, $12,000; without furniture, $10,000. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A first-class brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, with or without the furniture; ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—FOR SALE, valuable corner property, first-class improvements; also, on Broadway near 41st-st., $50,000; and a fine corner plot, 120x115, near 59th-st.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant residence, 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, in superior order; beautifully furnished. Lot 200 feet, with fine stable. For sale, with possession.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, perfect order. 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale with possession; others $15 000 to $50,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 21ST-ST.—A four-story house of brown stone, with high stoop, between 6th and 7th avs., for sale; in good order, and title perfect. Address G., Box No. 751 Post Office.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CENTRAL PARK—(GRAND BOULEVARD)—lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS FOR the Million.—Brooklyn the place to invest. Buy before the advance takes place. Secure a lot and build at leisure. JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale on WEDNESDAY, the opportunity of the season. Secure maps before they are all gone of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE STORY high-basement house on Washington-av., Brooklyn, modern improvements, in prime order and immediate possession. Price $8,500. W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

WHY DO JOHNSON & MILLER FURnish free rides to the property they advertise? Because they want buyers to see the lots before purchasing. Not a few will lay the foundation of a snug fortune by investing at the sale on WEDNESDAY, May 27. Maps and tickets now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling No. 33 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Apply to T. B. BYNNER, No. 189 Broadway.

200 SPLENDID NINTH AND EIGHTeenth Ward lots (Brooklyn) will positively be sold without limit or reservation by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 27. Maps are now ready at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON ADELPHI STREET, TWO blocks from Mr. Cuyler's Church, a first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, 20x40, lot 127; contains 12 rooms and 12 closets, basement frescoed in oil, kitchen and hall walls and ceilings painted, also all the closets, range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, refrigerator closet constantly supplied with cold air, parlor and second story halls frescoed in oil, third story hall painted, parlor ceilings handsomely frescoed, walls beautifully papered, arched folding doors, double parlor doors parti-colored paint, second story rooms large, handsomely papered and frescoed, bath-room trimmed in black walnut, 2 water closets, front and rear guards to windows, yard well laid out, having 10 vines of choice varieties of grape, 6 pear, 2 nectarine and 2 apricot, and variety of flowers; carpets, oil cloths and shades to be sold with the house. Permits and particulars only of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

A NORTH RIVER SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant private residence of Rufus D. Case, Esq., on Washington Heights, 139th and 140th sts., is now offered for sale, as the owner is about to remove to the country; there are fourteen lots, situated on high ground, overlooking and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson; the house is large, in most perfect order, with all modern improvements, which, with the stables, coach-house, etc., make this one of the most desirable and complete suburban residences on this Island; distant from Chambers-st., 8 miles; from Central Park, 1½ miles; from Boulevard, 200 feet. The house which is fully and handsomely furnished, will be sold at $50,000, (lowest price,) or without furniture for $45,000. Apply only to

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st.

ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—One of the most desirable situations on the Hudson, comprising 20 acres.

It has a beautiful river and land view, the latter extending from the Highlands to the Catskill Mountains.

It is located on high ground and in a first-class neighborhood, and within one mile of the depot at New-Hamburgh.

It is tastefully laid out, has plenty of shade trees, and a long and beautiful drive from the main entrance, and convenient access from side entrance. A new and large stable has recently been erected on the premises. Persons desiring a country residence will do well to examine this property. Apply to

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
Pres. National Trust Co., No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING SING—A HANDSOME place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 145 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are a mansion, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stables, carriage-house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; grounds in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

ACRES IN BROOKLYN AT THE PRICE of a New-York City lot—On high ground, good grade, splendid location on Broadway Railroad, only 30 minutes from the ferry. The opportunity of the season. Sale WEDNESDAY, May 27, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. A few maps still ready for distribution. Apply at once to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE IN THE town of Washington, New-Jersey, 40 miles from New-York, 5 miles south of New-Brunswick, and 2 miles from South River Station, by Camden and Amboy Line. For particulars inquire of WM. B. HODGSDON, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y., at Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE, OR might be exchanged for Brooklyn or City property; 63 acres; large and excellent buildings and fruits; fine scenery; near depot and village; 35 miles from New-York, in Rockland County.

W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD. A superior farm, 130 acres; large fine house and outbuildings; 20 acres timber, 11 to fruit; $16,000, or exchange for place at or near Paterson or Passaic. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, upon the seaside, below the Stetson Hotel, a handsome residence, with 2½ acres of ground, ready for occupancy at once. Apply to LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., within one mile of depot; house 16 rooms, furnished, if desired, and about 6 acres of land; price $19,000; also, house, 13 rooms, about 2 acres land; price $10,000.

L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS on Long Island, Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the Hudson. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COL. DYCKMAN'S OBSEQUIES.

The officers of the army and navy, regular service, with the volunteer officers and members of the various regiments who served during the Mexican war, and in the late rebellion, and especially his comrades of Kearny's Division, and Third Army Corps, the officers and members of Independence Lodge F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, together with those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock TO-DAY (Sunday), the 24th inst.

The body will lie in state, in the Governor's Room, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Major JAMES M. TURNER,
Chairman of Committee of Citizens.
Capt. THOS. A. GLOVER, Secretary.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 78 AND 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices.

W. L. WILLIAMS.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE within 12 miles of the City Hall to lease at a very low rent, for a term of years, containing an acre and a half of land, with a large and handsome dwelling with all the modern improvements; water works, gas, &c.; and stable, carriage house, fruit trees; on very elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the country, and immediately on the new Southern Boulevard, a quarter of a mile from the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham; a most admirable site for a hotel and Summer boarding house. To a good and responsible tenant the above property can be had on very advantageous terms by applying to JAS. W. PIRSSON, No. 923 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND commodious residence in the City of Paterson, situated in York-av., fifteen minutes' walk from the railway station, with three acres of ground, cold grapery, garden beautifully laid out; splendid cow, horses, carriages; also cottage for man; can be rented by the year; possession at once.

M. S. CARRICK.

AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND County, one mile from depot, a furnished house to let; 10 rooms, stabling, garden, fruit, &c.; rent $250, until Oct. 1, or $400 per annum; would be sold with 24 or more acres. Apply to J. O. RANSOM, on premises, or WILLIAM RANSOM, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 1. Cut this out for a fine day.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—THE residence of the late F. Garrettson, on Clifton Point, at Rhinebeck, suitable for a large family, for the Summer, at a very low rent. Apply to the owner, LOUIS A. EHLERS, Rhinebeck, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1, AT FLUSHING, Long Island, a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage house, fruit and shade trees; ten minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BROWN & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT LOW—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av.; has just been put in thorough order, painted and papered; garden in rear. R. WILLIAMSON, President, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A LARGE house completely furnished, including linen and silver, overlooking the lake; carriage house, &c. JAS. E. WHEELER, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS, June, July, and August, a Minister's home; pleasantly located and furnished; use of piano, library, weekly papers, &c. Address Rev. R. B. YARD, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR 5 months. Apply on the premises, No. 42 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET ON STAten Island. Apply to CHARLES E. CATLIN, No. 25 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN DEsirable locations in the country, for season or year. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE, LIGHT BASEMENT IN the premises, No. 35 Walker-st., 80 feet by 20, together with vault-room in front, suitable for any mechanical business or for a restaurant. Apply to E. E. ANDERSON, No. 54 Walker-st., Room No. 26, or at Nor 132 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ROOM AND permanent board for a lady and her son, 11 years old, within the vicinity of an excellent school or college and Catholic Church. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. A. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS may be obtained in a gentleman's house, within two hours' sail of New-York; the situation is all that could be desired, and the bathing, boating and fishing are unsurpassed. Address H., Box No. 5,528 New-York Post Office.

DESIRABLE BOARD IN POUGHKEEPSIE can be obtained for ten weeks from July 1; ample ground, shade, comfort and quiet; library, pianos, &c.; to persons of refined and quiet tastes this opportunity is valuable. Address, early, Drawer No. 57 Poughkeepsie Post Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GENEVA, (Switzerland,) who teaches music and French, wishes to pass the Summer with a family in the country. Address Miss S. PORTER'S School, Farmington, Conn.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

$4 50 per day, $28 per week, $100 for four weeks. Omnibus and Baggage Master to receive checks at station. OPEN FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

Address LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO.,
Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open May 28. The annual examination of the Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, commences June 1, making this the most interesting time to visit this beautiful and romantic spot.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—The undersigned having renewed the lease of the above establishment for a term of years, are refurnishing, painting and making many alterations and improvements, and would respectfully solicit their old patrons. Will open 15th June.

Mr. Fish, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to accommodations for the Summer season.

WM. J. FISH & SON.

Steamboat leaves Neptune House Dock at 7½ A. M., and Pier No. 39 East River at 4 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG.—This favorite Summer hotel having been thoroughly refitted and repainted under the direction of its new managers, will be opened for the season June 20. Every arrangement has been perfected calculated to please the patrons of this famous resort.

Coaches always in attendance to convey guests from the steamboat to the hotel grounds direct.

PURDY & CONLIN,
(Successors to Horatio Blake.)

STORM KING HOUSE—SITUATED AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, is now open and ready for boarders; good bathing; ten miles' view of river, and first-class accommodations. Reference, Capt. John Smith, steamer *Utica*; E. J. Hamilton, No. 180 West-st., New-York. PETER STOVER, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Open from June 1 to Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let two nicely furnished rooms on third floor to one or two single gentlemen, without board; terms $2 50 to $3 per week; convenient to 8th-av. or Bleecker-st. cars. Address E. M. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two single gentlemen; location good and in a strictly private family, convenient to Bleecker-st. and 6th-av. cars. No. 18 Leroy-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family at Madison, N. J., where there are no other boarders. Address Box No. 5,219 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and extension bedroom; references exchanged. No. 23 West Washington-place.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, with first-class board; private table if desired.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NEATLY FURnished front bedroom. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 340 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to single gentlemen, without board, at No. 209 Lexington-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, IN a delightful location near the ferry, on the most reasonable terms. No. 44 Essex-st., Jersey City.

NO. 156 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms with first-class table. References required.

## ASTROLOGY.

CAUTION.—LOOK OUT!—GOOD NEWS FOR all. The never-failing Mrs. S. VAN HORN, just arrived from Europe, reveals past, present and future; shows you a correct likeness of husband or absent friends; also your thoughts as you enter the room; causes speedy marriages and gives lucky numbers; fee 25 to 50 cents; gentlemen not admitted. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

The elegant first-class steamship
QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander,
will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $32—gold. For passage apply to

LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st.

Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.

The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 11.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CORTES | WHITMAN | SATURDAY, May 30. |
| GEO. CROMWELL | VAILL | SATURDAY, June 6. |
| MARIPOSA | KEMBLE | SATURDAY, June 13. |
| GEO. WASHINGTON | GAGER | SATURDAY, June 20. |

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR BERMUDA.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER, PLUMMER, Master,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 13 North River, on TUESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO.,
No. 112 Front-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO GERMANY.—The famous first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. C. WOLF, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Bremen direct, SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28; gold. Apply for freight to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st., New-York.

For passage to A. ADLER, 1 8 Court-st., Brooklyn, and V. PRECHT, General Agent, 40 Broadway, N. Y.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¼ cents per lb.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA sails on MONDAY, June 1, at noon.

Her freight reaches San Francisco about 12 days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

| | |
|---|---|
| TO BOSTON | $2 50 |
| TO PROVIDENCE | 1 75 |

Meals 50 cents to $1 50.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

NOTICE.

Great reduction in fare to
BOSTON.
NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE,
Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Vestry-st.

On and after MONDAY, May 25, the fare to Boston by steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK will be

TWO DOLLARS,
instead of $5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin) $2 00

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, OLD COLONY, METROPOLIS, or EMPIRE STATE,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and points North. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, May 26, 7:00 A. M. | Monday, May 25, 8:00 A. M. |
| Wed., May 27, 7:00 A. M. | Tuesday, May 26, 11:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, May 28, 8:00 A. M. | Wed., May 27, 11:00 A. M. |
| Friday, May 29, 9:00 A. M. | Thursday, May 28, 12:00 M. |
| Saturday, May 30, 1:30 P. M. | Friday, May 29, 1:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 2, 2:30 P. M. | Monday, June 1, 1:30 P. M. |

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWARK,
SUNDAY NEXT, MAY 24.

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Supt.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove.—Steamer NELLY WHITE, will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING during the Summer, at 9 o'clock. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M., New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.

THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds.

Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES FROM our own quarries. Hudson River Slate Company, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8; terminates at 11.
LAST NIGHTS OF
LOST,
With its wonderful
RED CHAMBER TRANSFORMATION
To the Terrace of the Chateau.
ALSO THE STORM AND INUNDATION SCENE,
INTRODUCING RAIN OF REAL WATER,
never before attempted on any stage, and received nightly with immense applause.

Seats can be secured at the office of the Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

In active rehearsal, Watts' Phillips' exciting domestic drama, entitled
THE POOR STROLLERS.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
RISTORI'S FAREWELL.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.
Order of Mme. RISTORI'S representation:
MONDAY EVENING, May 25, SOR TERESA, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, MARIE ANTOINETTE, at 7½.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SOR TERESA Matinee at 1.

NEW SCALE OF PRICES.—Orchestra seats, $2; dress circle, $1 50; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, 4 seats, $10. Down-town ticket office, Peter's music store, No. 198 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SOR TERESA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 27, at 1 o'clock.
DOORS OPEN AT 12. Matinee for the last time.
SOR TERESA.

Admission to all parts $1 50, with exception of private boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
EIGHTH AND LAST GRAND CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND EXTRA SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, May 24.
On which occasion the following artists will assist:

| | |
|---|---|
| Madame PAREPA-ROSA, the celebrated Prima Donna. | |
| Mr. CARL ROSA | Violinist |
| Mr. G. W. MORGAN | Organist |
| Mr. THEO. THOMAS | Conductor |
| Mr. A. H. PEASE | Pianist |
| Mr. G. W. COLBY | Accompanist |
| Mr. WM. BERGE | Conductor |

AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME:

| | |
|---|---|
| Symphony No. 4, D. minor, op. 120 | Schumann |
| Aria, "Ah, Perfido" | Beethoven |
| Concerto No. 8, "Gesang-Scene" | Spohr |
| Ballad, "By the sad Sea Waves" | Benedict |
| Arranged for the Organ by Mr. G. W. Morgan. | |
| Overture, "King Manfred" (first time) | Reinecke |
| Descriptive Song, "The Storm" (by desire) | Hullah |
| Grand Concerto, for piano and orchestra (first time.) | Pease |
| The Music of the Tragedy of "Struensee" | Meyerbeer |
| Orchestra and Chorus. | |

Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

OLE BULL'S
LAST GRAND CONCERTS,
(prior to his departure for Europe) will take place in
STEINWAY HALL
ON
SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
May 30, June 1 and 2.

A number of popular artists will assist.
An entire change of programme for each performance.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

Tickets can now be secured at the Music Stores of Mr. G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Rullman's Theatre Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Hall from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

It is with much pleasure that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS announces that he will have the honor of commencing his

THIRD SEASON OF GARDEN CONCERTS
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, May 25, at 8.

To be continued nightly throughout the entire Summer.

No efforts will be spared to add in every possible way to the attractive features of these popular soirees. The Orchestra has been largely increased, and, numerically and individually, will be the most important body of artists ever engaged in this City for the purpose of Summer amusement. Several new soloists will be introduced during the season, and many interesting additions will be made to the extensive repertoire of Mr. Thomas' Orchestra.

The programme will present the most interesting novelties of the day, both American and European; and while catering for every healthy taste, will not be unmindful of the classics of the great masters.

The Central Park Garden, where these entertainments will take place, is situated on 7th-av., directly facing the entrance to the Park. The Broadway, 7th-av., and Belt Railroad cars pass the door, while the 6th and 8th-av. cars are distant but a short block.

The establishment is entirely new, and has been erected expressly for the purpose to which it is dedicated by Mr. Remsen Appleby. It may safely be affirmed that there is no place of similar magnitude on this continent. It embraces a garden adorned with arbors, fountains and illuminations; a concert hall which is unsurpassed in America, capable of accommodating 2,000 people; a dining-room, a buffet, and, in a word, all the usual departments of a first-class hotel. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the Wines, &c., and the *cuisine* will be maintained on the most thorough and perfect basis. It will be the constant study of the proprietor to promote in every way the comfort and enjoyment of all who may assemble at this airy, delightful, and convenient place of recreation.

SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all the POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, during the entire Summer season,

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

To be obtained at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway; at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

THE LADIES' FAIR FOR THE CHURCH of Holy Innocents, of which Rev. J. LARKIN is Pastor, will be continued until Saturday, the 30th May. The articles on exhibition will be disposed of this week.

## MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of first-class instruments either for sale or to rent. Upright Pianos made to order to match any style of furniture.

MARTINS & SON, Manufacturers.
No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANO-forte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address or call at No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN EMPLOYment; he perfectly understands the breaking and training of young colts. Call or address H. M., No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man, a situation as watchman; understands engines and boilers; reference given. Address DAVID DAVIS, No. 14 Lewis-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO GO a short distance in the country; one as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and laundress; they must bring good reference from their last employer. Apply for two days at No. 106 East 37th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO understands baking, is willing to go to the country and can bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 32 Lafayette-place on Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—50 CARPET SEWERS. NONE BUT experienced hands need apply to

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Entrance on 9th-st. Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse for a child; must have no objection to country or to travel; unexceptionable references required. Address A. C., Box No. 86 Post Office.

## FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer.)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

H. O'FARRELL—FURNITURE.

In consideration of our very large stock, the largest in the City, of parlor, bedroom, and dining room furniture, and the late dull season, I have reduced the prices of all goods to a fabulously low figure.

All goods warranted.

Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269, and 271 West 35th-st.

P. S.—See carpet advertisement in the column of dry goods.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Furniture at a bargain, for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with reps or hair-cloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, and $150; also, great variety parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, book-cases, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

## MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDIcal assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No 191 Stanton-st. Gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood. Circulars sent free.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop house, with improvements, in good location; price moderate. Address Box No. 2,135 Post Office, with description and price.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager
G. L. FOX..........Stage Manager
DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES
Dazzled and delighted with G. L. Fox's comic Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great comedian and pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
in his inimitable performance of..........CLOWN.
Pantaloon....C. K. Fox | Harlequin..........F. Lacy
Columbine...Mlle. Laurent | Burlesque...Miss A. Harrison
Romance..Mrs. C. Edmonds | New-Jersey....Mr. Sinclair
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE SANGALI,
in Grand Ballet. The "Champion Skaters of America,"
E. T. GOODRICH and Miss C. A. MOORE.
A MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted a drama in four acts, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by..........Thomas Baker
The Scenery by....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by..........Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
The Machinery by....Mr. Butler and Assistants

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. McGEE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. HOWE, Mr. MINTON, Mr. G. WHITE, Mr. QUIGLY, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Unexampled success of Molineaux St. John's adaptation from the
TRIALS OF LA BELLE HELENE,
in which the Sisters,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
As PARIS, HELEN, AND ORESTES.
All the original of the celebrated composer, OFFENBACH, preserved, introducing also the exciting CAN CAN DANCE.
MR. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, nightly, as
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY. ADMISSION, 50 CTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. The drama of OLIVER TWIST a wonderful success. Thousands crowd the Theatre to witness it. Splendid scenic effects. The drama of the IDIOT OF THE HEATH.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE.
Tammany Building, 14th-st.,
(Adjoining Academy of Music.)
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the reorganization of the famous
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, SEYMOUR,
HORN, HOGAN, HUGHES, NEIL and
DAN BRYANT.
Burlesque Opera, The Stump Orator,
How to Keep Hotel,
Old Times Rocks, The Wigwam, Nell the Belle.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Bryants' New Minstrel Opera House.
Box office open from 10 to 3 for sale of reserved seats.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
For President of the United States,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
For Vice-President,
LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER.
Subject to the approval of the People's Convention, which sits every night (when the seats can be procured,)
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

AID THE BOYS IN BLUE—REMEMBER THEY FOUGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE AND WON.
LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMEMT
for the
BENEFIT OF SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS,
and
THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS,
At STEINWAY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.
SOLOS AND DUET By
MINNIE HAUCK AND SIG. ERRANI,
Pupil and Master.
READINGS
By DOESTICKS AND ALDERMAN ROONEY.
BRD. LISTEMAN, Violin; FRD. LISTEMAN, Piano.
HON. HORACE GREELEY will preside.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra; to be had at the door. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, | Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, |
| Mrs. Dr. Wooster, | Mrs. Dr. Clarkson, |
| Misses Fellows, | Hale and McKibbin. |

Tickets can be had at the publication offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Sun*, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC;
Or, Emancipation.
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimer.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—FREE exhibition: Pastor's Fifth Avenue Art Gallery; day and evening.

JUNE NUMBER OF NICK NAX OUT!! Lots of Fun for ten cents!!

## FINE ARTS.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

A statuette group of President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT, by JOHN ROGERS. Price $25.

Also,

Taking the Oath, School Examination, One More Shot, and other subjects, by the same artist, at $15 each.

These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety.

For sale by W. SCHAUS,
No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1868, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi River at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer-dams and subaqueous blasting or chiseling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 50,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the rapids, and the work must be done during low or moderate stages of the water, interfering as little as possible with the navigation of the river.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard at which they propose to do the work, which will be let in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit the ground before sending in their bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that the party or parties proposing will enter into contract upon receiving the awardment. Blanks for proposals of the form required, together with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the U. S. Engineer Office, corner of Main and 2d sts., Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

J. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.
U. S. Engineer Office, Davenport, Iowa, May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairing and painting Grammar Schools, Nos. 10, 35, and 47, in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

C. D. BROWN, M. D.,
H. A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
J. D. OLIVER,
EDWARD SCHELL,
Board of Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.
Dated MAY 19, 1868.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., MONDAY, 25th inst., for—

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids.

*The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.*

C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WILL SELL THE entire stock, good will and secret of the best article in the market. Goods can be seen on sale at all wholesale and retail stationers, druggists and notion houses in the City; business thoroughly established; no competition; good reasons for selling. If agreeable, one of the parties will remain. Price $2,000. Call or address EXCELSIOR, No. 106 6th-av., second loft.

$20,000—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—This amount to invest in a lucrative manufacturing business; liberal arrangement and ample security on unencumbered real estate will be given. Call on or address C. T. L., care A. T. Russell, No. 137 Fulton-st.

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## LOUISIANA.

### Commercial Communication with Cuba—Impeachment—The Kuklux Sensation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

It is a strange perversion of commercial communication that we receive our news from Cuba by way of New York, and that the correspondence of your paper should be far more instructive in regard to the affairs of that Island than our own. Why is this? Because we have not a class of men here as in New-York interested in this foreign trade, and it would not pay the newspapers to provide for and distribute intelligence in relation to it. With respect to the cotton trade with Liverpool or Havre, we are better posted. Our whole financial observation is directed to the prices of the staple and the rates of exchange based upon it. When will Americans turn their attention to the commerce of their own continent? We are now preparing to conduct the provision trade of the West with Europe. It will require three bushels of grain, at the price in Iowa, to pay the expense for carrying one bushel to Liverpool. There it comes in competition with the heaviest and cheapest meat-growing countries in the world, and most of this territory can send its products to the Liverpool market cheaper than Iowa can do. If we take the commerce of Cuba and add that of the civilized regions south of that island, it will be found that the demand for American provisions should be greater than that of Europe. This demand must be perpetual and unceasing since there is no other region on this continent to compete with the United States in its capacity to produce and transport provisions. Should we then develop this commerce at home we should throw upon our European competitors the cost of crossing the Atlantic, which would render somewhat more equal the present disadvantages of the American producer in meeting them in market. The exclusion, except under certain circumstances, of American flour from the Cuban market is but a specimen of the obstacles to American trade which have driven our manufacturers, as well as our provision growers, from the American colonial and other markets. The North has experienced the effect of this commercial jealousy in her relations with Canada, which, though temporarily relieved by a Reciprocity Treaty, is now felt with great severity in the shipbuilding and other Northern interests. You published a few days since another evidence of this feeling in the excessive fines imposed by the revenue authorities at Havana upon American merchants and shipowners. How will the State Department treat this? By a diplomatic correspondence which means nothing and which means nothing? Shall American manufactures and American provisions be excluded from the home market on the continent, while American cotton is indispensable to every nation of Europe? The Monroe Doctrine was well enough in its way, but it was too limited. It only required European Powers to renounce any future purpose to plant monarchies on this continent. This was, in effect, a protective duty on the home monarchies and anarchies, which have been in constant operation all over the southern part of the continent. The prohibition of foreign Emperors has been, in fact, a bounty on autocratic and aristocratic chiefs from Dr. FRANCIA and SOULOUQUE to SANTA ANNA. But satisfied with excluding European Princes of the blood from American thrones, the United States has permitted the establishment of a commercial system, exclusive in its advantages to the European Powers which have organized it. Under this exclusive system by which the United States derives in fact less advantages from its commerce with South America, than any commercial power of Europe does, we are driven to cross the Ocean to compete with European rivals for the European market. Yet a vessel loaded with American flour may pass within hail of Havana, on her way to Havre, while a Spanish vessel may deliver Spanish flour in the same port at a price burdened to the consumer by the excessive duties imposed on its importations from ports other than Spanish.

IMPEACHMENT.

Notwithstanding the great dearth of demand for American products, this unjust imposition upon American merchants, and this scrupulous exclusion of our commerce from Spanish, American and other ports South, the American Congress can find nothing of more national importance than to devote their time to a political investigation. The Senate, charged with our national diplomacy, suspends its normal duties and is converted into a criminal dock. This, with the vast interests pending is a matter of public misfortune. It is not proper to make any other speculations on the merit of their great State trial. We certainly could not have suspected that the President of the United States would have been brought to trial for constructive treason before the President of the Confederacy. There is certainly this danger to arise from a trial in either case. There are two questions of Constitutional construction to be tried. 1. Had the Southern States a right to secede? 2. Has the Federal Executive the right to construe for his own action the Constitution and laws? The first of these questions has been decided in the negative by the sharp arbitration of the sword. The South has bound itself to abide by this decision. Now the conviction of Mr. DAVIS could not confirm that doctrine more effectually, while the failure to convict him may again unsettle the question. It will certainly offer negative evidence that secession is not illegal according to judicial construction. In like manner the failure to convict President JOHNSON will establish by right of positive inference that the President has a right to construe the legality of his own acts. Congress has had the matter practically its own way. It has forbidden the Supreme Court to traverse the action of Congress by any decree, and it has taken away execution from the Executive and conferred it upon agents of its own designation. It is much easier for Congress to overrule the veto than to evict the President from his office. Such are some of the fruits of these two trials, and such are some of the responsibilities of conviction or of failure.

THE KUKLUX QUIZ.

This imaginary conspiracy, which is but the troubled conscience of those who have rendered themselves obnoxious in the South, makes no other visible manifestation here than a ridiculous placard, or a sensation letter to the North. In the opinion of some it would justify an increased military force and expenditure. It is said the Indians have been occasionally reinforced by speculators in war paint to prevent the shower of greenbacks from altogether ceasing on the frontier. The effect of disarming and disfranchising a people is always obvious in the tendency to secret organization among them. It makes Carbonari and Fenians. The bold and free people of the South have always despised conspiracy and assassination. The present generation will always do so. What is to be apprehended from a succession of serfs cannot now be anticipated. The result may be the same as others have been, when centuries of oppression degraded Romans into—Italians. The placards of the Kukluxes is the second specimen of the graphiti or political writing on the wall that has been visible in the South. During the siege of Richmond, when Union men were at as great a discount as Secessionists are now, there appeared on the walls chalk inscriptions of the most violent and vindictive character. It would, no doubt, have been personally perilous to the writer to have made himself known. Debarred, however, the freedom of Press or speech, he had resorted to this clandestine mode of expression. Under a peaceful Government the same indignation or malevolence would have found a vent in some abusive communications to the newspapers. Another tendency of discontent suppressed by force is to satire. Just as ARISTOPHANES or PERSIUS employed the stage or the stylus to depict the public vices which they feared otherwise to impugn, so the South resorts to similar agencies to mark their opinion of unworthy men.

Whatsoever be the basis of reconstruction, it will be in the highest degree important to the American Republic that it shall be regarded as just by all men. On this great river we have occasionally known a boiler patched. It does very well when run under ordinary pressure, but when an extraordinary strain comes upon it, the patch has been known to tear out rivits and solder, and so bring ruin to the false economists and disbelievers in the power of steam.

W. M. B.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Recent Changes, Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following changes in the line of the commissioned officers of the National Guard are announced by the Adjutant-General as taking place during the week ending May 16:

COMMISSIONED.

*Sixth Division*—Roger W. Pease, Surgeon, original vacancy.

*Eleventh Brigade*—Staff appointment, *vice* former staff officers, relieved by resignation of Gen. Smith: William J. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General; Henry J. Foster, Inspector, late Assistant Adjutant-General Eleventh Brigade, *vice* Haskell, resigned; Richard F. Butt, Engineer, reappointed; Geo. H. Fisher, Judge-Advocate; Alexander Cochrane, Surgeon, reappointed; Joseph C. Harding, Ordnance Officer; Frederick Scholes, Quartermaster; Darwin R. James, Commissary of Subsistence; M. Henry Moody, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain; Foster M. Rhodes, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant.

*First Regiment*—Almar P. Webster, Major, *vice* Jas M. Lake, resigned.

*Forty-seventh Regiment*—David E. Austin, Colonel, *vice* Meserole, promoted Brigadier-General; Isaac J. Geery, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Austin promoted.

*Fiftieth Regiment*—Ramer V. Egbert, First Lieutenant, *vice* Benjamin, resigned.

*Fifty-fourth Regiment*—Daniel O'Neil, Captain, *vice* Maloney, promoted; Francis A. Madden, First Lieutenant, *vice* Woodbury, deceased; Charles B. Campbell, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Madden, promoted; Charles P. Ayres, Adjutant, *vice* Hatch, promoted Captain.

RESIGNED.

*Sixth Regiment*—First Lieut. Wm. Bechstein.

*Eighth Regiment*—Col. Wm. S. Carr, full discharge.

*Twenty-first Regiment*—Capt. Wm. G. Burnett, Capt. Samuel R. Brown.

*Eighty-seventh Regiment*—Quartermaster F. B. Kirley.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The following changes are announced in this command:

*Resignations*—Capt. Eugene Durnin, Lieut. J. J. Knipe.

*Promotions and Appointments*—Arthur Blaney, Captain, *vice* Durnin, resigned; E. H. Andrews, First Lieutenant, *vice* Van Alst, resigned; G. W. J. Coles, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Blaney, promoted; T. J. Robertson, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Knipe, resigned; Oscar J. Schlesinger, Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* Close, promoted.

The officers and members of the regiment intend giving a grand reception to their numerous friends on next Wednesday evening, as a mode of duly celebrating the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861. The affair will come off at the regimental armory in Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh-avenue. Members in uniform will be admitted without tickets. The committees are sparing no effort to secure success, and it is expected that a majority of the members will appear in the new full-dress uniform of the regiment. The programme embraces a promenade concert from 8 to 10, after which dancing will be continued until 1 A. M. Major-Gen. Shaler and staff, and the different Brigadier-Generals of the First Division and other officers are invited to attend.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following resignation, promotions and discharges are announced:

*Resigned*—Capt. Edward Taylor, Chaplain. Resignation accepted May 2, 1868.

*Promotions*—Sergt. Wm. I. Brooks, Company B, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dusenberry, resigned; private Wm. H. Van Brunt, Company D, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Winser resigned.

*Honorably Discharged*—Privates Henry E. Walters and Edmond Tyler, Company D, and privates Alexander Spence, James S. Baker, Gilbert L. Whiting and James A. Ayres, Company G, term of service expired.

*Discharged*—Private James R. Lancaster, Co. B, and William H. Hopkins, Co. I, physical disability.

*Dishonorably Discharged*—Color Sergeant Benjamin Lawrence for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty. Privates Jas. Briody, Jas. Smith, Wm. Vanderveer and Thos. H. Levins, Co. A, for neglect of duty and fines.

A Court-martial for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment will convene at the City Armory, on Friday, June 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This command will parade in full fatigue, armed and equipped, for field exercise, drill and instruction at the Capitoline grounds on Thursday next. The Adjutant's call at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Line will form on Monroe-place right resting on Clark-street.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

A regimental Court-martial, Major Henry T. Head President, will convene at the regimental armory on Monday, June 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies.

*Resignation*—First Lieut. Charles E. Harraday, D Company, expiration of term.

*Discharged*—Sergt. William H. Tompkins, D Company, expiration of term.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

We understand that the project of an encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment, to take place at Long Branch during the Summer, is being discussed in the Board of Officers, and that it meets with such favor, among both officers and men, as will make its adoption indisputable. The regiment will encamp for about four days in the vicinity of one of the largest hotels at Long Branch, where the men will take their meals. During the encampment strict discipline will be maintained, regular drills will be had each day, with a dress parade every evening, and the breaking up of the encampment will be signalized by a grand hop at the hotel, to be given by the regiment to its numerous friends, who are expected to come from the City and participate in the festivities.

The officers and members of Company C gave a social reception and hop at their rooms on Wednesday, in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the organization of the company. Despite the rain storm which, as usual, prevailed, the attendance of invited guests was quite numerous, and the affair passed with *eclat*. The large drill-room was divided by a canopy, and by that means a cosy ball-room was secured, and the programme of dances was made doubly enjoyable by the superb music rendered by Dodworth's Band. The rooms belonging to Companies B, C and E were thrown open for the accommodation of those present, while an elegant supper was provided in the officers' room. We have seldom seen so many persons truly enjoying themselves as on Wednesday evening with Company C.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment had a battalion drill on Friday evening, Capt. Brown, of Company I, being in command. Owing to the indistinct manner in which the commands were given, the several movements were in nearly every instance spoiled, for the line officers were frequently in the dark; hence considerable confusion ensued. The entire drill was a failure, through no fault of the men, however.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In obedience to Brigade Orders, this command will parade in full fatigue uniform for practice in evolutions of the brigade, on Tuesday, June 9, at Tompkins-square. Regimental line will be formed at the Armory at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Drills by wing will be held at the Armory, as follows: Right wing (Companies C, H, D and E,) Wednesday, May 27; left wing (Companies A, K, G and B,) Friday, May 29. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. At these drills the instructions will be in loadings and firing only.

In compliance with Brigade Special Orders, a Regimental Court-martial will convene at the Armory, on Monday, June 29, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment. Capt. William H. Cox is detailed as President.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The parade called for in General Orders No. 6, paragraph 1, from headquarters of this brigade has been postponed by order of Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall until the 3d day of June.

Battery K, of the First Artillery, had their drill in field movements on Tuesday at Tompkins Square, under command of Capt. Heubner. The battery made a dashing appearance, as the men wore the full-dress uniform of the United States Artillery, red cords, plumes and all. In consequence of the horses being untrained, and entirely unaccustomed to the discharge of field-pieces, the drill was greatly marred by the antics of these animals, although the drill was a fair success notwithstanding these drawbacks. These mounted drills only confirm us in the opinion that howitzers drawn by hand would prove far more serviceable in the National Guard, besides being of positive use in the event of metropolitan disturbances. Battery K, however, deserves all possible credit for their really creditable efforts, and it shows that the First Artillery are not going backward. Col. Teller is doing wonders with his command.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will assemble for drill and parade, in full fatigue, at the Armory, on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. First Sergeants' call at 3:15 precisely.

By order of Gen. Varian the Third Brigade will parade for practice in brigade evolutions on Tuesday, June 9, in Tompkins-square. Line will be formed at 3 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments are ordered to make requisition on the Commissary-General for a sufficient number of percussion caps to allow twenty-five rounds to each member of the rank and file.

Gen. Meserole, of the Eleventh Brigade, has appointed his staff; their names will be found in our list of changes, as commissioned by the Governor.

Company A, of the First Regiment, (Hawkins Zouaves,) intend visiting Providence, R. I., some time during the month of June.

On Thursday last Company H, of the Seventy-first Regiment, attended the funeral of private Albert S. King, who died recently in Florida.

The Eleventh Regiment will parade on Wednesday, June 3. Regimental line will form on Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 1 o'clock P. M. A preparatory drill will be held in Tompkins-square on Tuesday next. Line will be formed at 7:30 o'clock P. M. On Friday evening the officers and non-commissioned officers assembled at the Armory for drill and instruction.

At an election held in Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, on Tuesday, Second Lieut. John D. Sypher was promoted First Lieutenant, Corporal John N. Biggins, Second Lieutenant, and private J. E. Lunin Corporal.

The Seventh Regiment intend making a full-dress parade on Thursday next. Line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 3 o'clock P. M. The line of march will be down Broadway to the City Hall, where the command will be reviewed by Mayor Hoffman; thence up Broadway to Union-square, to Fourth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to Broadway, to the Armory. Grafulla's Band will on that day number 100 pieces.

The following appointments are announced in the Forty-seventh Regiment: Adj., George E. Orton; Com. of Sub., Thomas W. Knifin; Chaplain, Elbert S. Porter; Sergeant-Major, R. P. Lethbridge; Q. M. Serg., William T. Giles; Com.-Serg., Morton De Nyse; Color Bearer, Emanuel Mendes, John W. Campbell; Hosp. Steward, George Wilbur; Right Gen. Guide, Guy F. Gosman; Left Gen. Guide, Charles Berrard.

Col. LUX announces the following gentlemen as his regimental staff: Charles E. Haussman, Adjutant; Charles Stein, Surgeon, John M. Schaffer, Assistant Surgeon; Herrman Rocke, Quartermaster; Chas. Sulzer, Assistant Quartermaster; Jules Fejux, Commissary of Subsistence; Charles L. Ebert, Chaplain, *vice* Wilkins, retired.

The annual field-day of the Second Brigade will take place on the 11th of June, at Tompkins-square. Line will be formed at 3 P. M.

The Eleventh Brigade Headquarters are established at No. 64 Wall-street, New-York.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### A Proposed Formal Welcome to the Chinese Embassy.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, the Vice-President, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, occupying the chair.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, whose term of service as Pilot Commissioner had expired, was reëlected for another term.

Mr. A. A. LOW, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported in favor of sending three delegates to the National Trade Convention, soon to be held in Philadelphia. The report was adopted, and Messrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES were appointed as these delegates.

Mr. OPDYKE, referring to the arrival in this City of an Embassy from China, said it was an event auspicious to commerce, and he hoped the Chamber would take some notice of their presence.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The Chamber of Commerce having been informed of the arrival in this City of an Embassy from the Chinese Empire to the treaty Powers, and deeming it due alike to them and to ourselves that they be received and treated with that high respect and hospitality to which the commanding position of that great Empire among the nations of the world so eminently entitles them: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen members be appointed by the President to wait upon and welcome the Embassy and invite them to meet the Chamber of Commerce at such time and place as may best suit their convenience.

In accordance with the resolution the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen to serve on the Committee: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, A. A. Low, R. G. Green, R. W. Weston, D. Olcott, A. T. Stewart, Moses H. Grinnell, James Brown, Peter Cooper, W. F. Carey, W. H. Aspinwall, W. S. Griffiths, John H. Stevens, Jr., H. K. Bogart, and A. S. Hewitt. On motion, the President *pro tem.* and the other officers of the Chamber were added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Probable Homicide—A Peacemaker Shot by a Fellow Workman.

Coroner FLYNN held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday at the New-York Hospital in the case of MICHAEL NEVILLE, who was shot yesterday by MICHEL O'SULLIVAN, at the United States refinery and distillery, at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street, under the supposition that he was about to be assaulted. The following testimony was adduced:

*Francis Meady*, of No. 96 Orchard-st, testified that he is employed at the distillery Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street; I was standing, he said, in conversation with Neville, about eleven o'clock this morning, when a man named Coffee came up and inquired for the boss; Neville said he did not know, and on my asking his business he replied that a man named O'Sullivan had done him an injury and he was going to have him discharged; we told him that as it was Saturday he had better try on Monday, and he went away for a short time; when we saw him retiring Neville and I saw O'Sullivan and one of the partners in the office; I then said to Neville, "let us go and stop the trouble," and so we crossed over and asked Coffee not to create any disturbance; as Coffee neared the distillery door he and O'Sullivan saw each other, when the latter said "keep away from me;" Neville remarked, "we do not want any muss here, so go outside," and tried to push open the door; O'Sullivan opened his coat, and drawing a pistol, fired it at Neville, who was wounded in the side; I told Officer Place of the occurrence and accompanied him to the Station House with the prisoner.

*Officer Place*, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that he arrested the accused, who was running through Forsyth-street with a pistol; O'Sullivan told him that he had been attacked by three men and had shot one.

*Michael Neville*, of No. 32 Hester-street, testified: I was employed at No. 104 Hester-street, which is a United States refinery and distillery; I was standing on the opposite side of the street in conversation with Francis Meady, when we saw an intoxicated man go into the office; we went over to prevent any disturbance; while I was advising the intoxicated man not to make any disturbance, the man now here (O'Sullivan) closed the door of the office through fear; when I opened the door again he shot me; I identify the prisoner as the man who shot me; I never saw him before, nor had I ever seen the intoxicated man before.

The following is the statement of the prisoner, Michael O'Sullivan: I was beaten by three men on the 4th of April last or thereabout, and was left senseless on the street; about the 5th of May I was beaten again by another party; I was informed that $200 had been offered for beating me by a man whose name I learned is Jeremiah Coffee; the day before yesterday Mr. Stecke, one of the partners in the distillery, came to my house and left word with my wife that he wanted me to haul some molasses; I went there at 11 o'clock to-day and met Mr. Steckle at the door of the office; he said to me "O'Sullivan, as a friend I will tell you, we have no fault to find with you, but those fellows don't want to work with you;" at that time three men crossed the street and I at once recognized Coffee as one of them; Coffee was one of the party who beat me on the 4th of April; Steckle's conversation gave me to understand that they were going to beat me or may be kill me; I shouted to Coffee to keep away from me, and went from the sidewalk into the office and attempted to close the door; one of the party who crossed the street attempted to force the door; of this man I had no previous knowledge; I shouted to him to stop or I would shoot him; I was trying to keep the door closed against him; the door was about half open; I fired a shot to frighten him; he still continued to force, and I then fired the second shot; he was half way in the door; I ran out and gave myself up to the officer.

The Coroner temporarily committed O'SULLIVAN to the Tombs to await the result of NEVILLE's wound, who is pronounced to be in a critical condition. The ball passed through the left arm and entered the side, lodging, it is feared, in the lung. The difficulty is supposed to have grown out of some information given the Government by O'SULLIVAN in revenue cases.

### The Shooting of a Metropolitan Harbor Policeman—Examination in Jersey City.

CHESTER H. LADD, Captain of the Private Watch at the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City, was arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, charged with having, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, fired at Sergt. THOMPSON and crew, with intent to kill, while they were in the discharge of their duty.

*Sergt. Wm. Thompson*, being sworn, testified: I reside at No. 329 Front-street, New-York, and am an officer of the Metropolitan Harbor Police; myself and Officers Hosea, Doyle, Eastwood and Kelly were patroling in our barge along the Jersey docks, and saw a man on the end of the Erie Railway dock; I asked him if he had seen any boats to-night, and he said he had not; we then proceeded on our way a short distance, when I ordered the men to stop pulling, to give them a rest; shortly after I heard a man sing out, "What are you doing there, you thieves?" I immediately opened my signal-light, and directed it to the place where I heard the hail; had no sooner done so than I heard the report of a pistol, and felt a bullet strike me; I headed the boat for shore, and we all got on the dock, and I grabbed the first man I saw; after questioning him I found that he was not the man, and is not the man detained; Officer Doyle arrested the prisoner; I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the prisoner was in company with the man who fired the shot.

*Officer John Doyle*, being sworn, testified that he resides at No. 416 Cherry-street, New-York, and is an officer of the Metropolitan Harbor Police; after corroborating the evidence of the previous witness he added: I saw a flash of a revolver coming from the dock, and the Sergeant sung out that he was shot; as soon as I got on the dock and saw the prisoner running I followed him up the dock and got him on a barge; put my hand on him to arrest him, when he pointed a revolver at me; I told him I was an officer, and was going to arrest him for shooting the Sergeant; he tried to pass the revolver to one of the workmen on the barge, when I took it away from him; he said he did not shoot; I then took him to the Station House.

*Officer Joseph Carr* testified: I am a Police officer of Jersey City; last night, when the prisoner was brought into the Station House, the Chief ordered me to take him down stairs; when we were down there prisoner told me that the private watchman came to him and told him that there were some men in a boat along the dock, and these men asked him some questions; prisoner said that when the shot was fired the boat was lying in the middle of the slip; he said that he did not fire the shot.

This ended the examination of witnesses, and the Recorder deeming the evidence insufficient to implicate the prisoner in any way, discharged him from custody.

Immediately after Sergt. THOMPSON was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice QUAIFE, on complaint of DANIEL NELLIGAN, night foreman at the Erie Railway freight docks, on a charge of assault and threatening to shoot him. NELLIGAN, who heard the shot fired and went down on the dock to see what was the matter, was the person seized by Sergt. THOMPSON and then let go. The accused was held to bail to answer.

The ball which was fired at Sergt. THOMPSON, after passing through his overcoat, struck a metal button on his pantaloons, over the abdomen, and, rebounding, fell into the bottom of the boat, where it was subsequently found.

### Violation of the Quarantine Laws—A Severe Sentence.

Yesterday, JOHN M. MONROE, acting master of the brig *Dirigo*, was tried at the Court of Special Sessions upon a charge of violating the Quarantine laws, preferred by Dr. CHAS. J. SPRAGUE, Quarantine officer. Dr. SPRAGUE testified that on the arrival of the brig, on the 17th inst., he boarded her when MONROE reported that he had sailed from Matanzas; that when he left that port was healthy, and that during the passage there had been no sickness on the brig. Subsequently the Doctor had ascertained that a portion of these statements were false, and hence had caused the arrest and prosecution of MONROE.

A sailor on board the brig was then called and testified that there had been no sickness on the vessel during the voyage, and that she was in a perfectly healthy condition when she arrived at this port, and also that there was no sickness in Matanzas at the date of her departure. Finally, however, by dint of much questioning, it was discovered that within eighteen hours prior to the sailing of the vessel from Matanzas, the Captain and one of the seamen had died on board the brig and two others had been removed to the hospital in the town, where they died before the brig sailed. The disease, he had heard, was diarrhœa.

Dr. SPRAGUE then offered in evidence a letter from Mr. HALL, the United States Consul at Matanzas, to Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer of this port, in which letter the disease was stated to be cholera. The counsel for the defence objected to the introduction of this letter as evidence, for the reason that there had been no proof offered that it had been written by Mr. HALL, or that that person resided in Matanzas, or was the United States Consul there when the *Dirigo* sailed.

The Court overruled the objections, and finding the prisoner guilty, through Justice DOWLING, sentenced him to pay a fine of $500, to stand committed until the fine is paid, and also to be committed for twenty days to the City Prison.

### Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, an organization formed in 1852, re-assembled at the "Opera," corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. Mr. MENGO DIEFENDORFF was chosen Chairman, and Capt. T. A. GLOVER Secretary. Mr. HORATIO P. CARR addressed the meeting, giving a brief history of the Club, and expressing his belief that if the organization pursued the same line of policy that it had adopted in previous years, it would have a marked influence on the result of the Presidential campaign.

On motion of Mr. CARR a resolution was adopted, that the gentlemen present unite in signing a roll in order to complete the organization of the Club for the campaign of 1868.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, a committee of five, consisting of HORATIO P. CARR, WM. O'DONNELL, WM. J. FAGAN, JOHN T. HENNESSEY, and Dr. WM. W. BANCKER, was appointed to confer with the Young Men's General Democratic Committee of the Empire Club and the National Club, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Democratic Club of the State of New-York, for the campaign of 1868.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. N. SALOMON, H. M. NEXSEN, WILLIAM O'DONNELL, CHURCHILL J. CAMBRELING and A. R. HERRICK was appointed to prepare and print an address to the young men of the State, under the auspices of the Joint Committee.

Gen. FRANK SPINOLA was then asked to address the meeting. He said that the Democratic Party had no mean foes to contend against, in the nominees of the Republican Party. He did not believe the American people were prepared to accept the universal suffrage doctrine which had been put forth by the Republicans, and urged, in order to achieve success, that the Young Men's Club should work with indefatigable zeal.

On motion, Gen. SPINOLA was added to the permanent committee of the Club.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening, to meet at the same place.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The first annual meeting of the Brooklyn Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the office of the association, No. 103 Fulton-street, Friday evening. Dr. GEORGE I. BENNETT, occupied the Chair, and the Secretary, Dr. A. F. MOODIE, read the annual report, in which the operations of the past year were reviewed and various improvements suggested, having in view the welfare of the brute creation. Among the most prominent were the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of diseased horses, and the construction of hydrants and drinking fountains in different parts of the city for the exclusive use of animals. In regard to the overloading of street railroad cars the determination is expressed to bring to justice all persons engaged in cramming the vehicles so as to make the load too burdensome for the strength of the animals. The numerous published reports of dog-fights, &c., the officers of the Association are informed by the police, are mostly of a sensational character, without any foundation in fact. Whenever the law is ascertained to be violated in this respect the guilty parties are to be promptly dealt with. In conclusion, the report states that the usefulness of the Society is greatly crippled for the want of means, and an appeal is made to the citizens to aid in replenishing the treasury. The report of the Treasurer shows that during the year 72 arrests have been made, of which there were 58 convictions, 4 held for the Grand Jury, and 10 complaints dismissed. The fines inflicted amounted to $233; subscriptions received, $1,223; making the total receipts $1,456. The expenditures were $1,442 41, leaving a balance of $13 59 on hand. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Hon. John Greenwood, Vice-Presidents—George G. Reynolds, Horace B. Claflin, Samuel Booth, Elias Lewis, Jr., S. B. Chittenden. Recording Secretary—A. F. Mudie, M. D. Corresponding Secretary—Edward Carey. Treasurer—E. S. Mills. Executive Committee—Jno. Greenwood, E. M. Jewell, George W. Parsons, H. E. Pierrepont, D. C. Robbins, Elias Lewis, Jr., Wm R. Tice, Francis Pares, J. H. Prentice and Isaac Van Anden. Remarks were made by Dr. BENNETT and Mr. MUDIE, Sr., Secretary of the New-York Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF REV. PATRICK FAGAN.—The funeral of Rev. PATRICK FAGAN, late of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Kent, near Willoughby avenue, took place in that church yesterday, in presence of a large congregation. The body of deceased, arrayed in the vestments of his office and inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, was placed near the main altar on Friday evening, so as to give the congregation proper an opportunity to view the countenance of their late pastor for the last time. The ceremonies yesterday were of an impressive character, and were participated in by about fifty clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn. Among them was Bishop LOUGHLIN. The requiem mass was celebrated by Father GLEASON, assisted by Fathers TAFFE and O'BYRNE as deacon and sub-deacon. Rev. Father MALONE, of Williamsburg, pronounced an eloquent eulogium upon the life and character of deceased. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment, followed by about seventy carriages.

THE NEW BOARD ON FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—The new Board of Estimate and Disbursement of the Brooklyn Fire Department met at the City Hall, yesterday, Mayor KALBFLEISCH in the chair. All the members of the Board, including the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Street Commissioner and the Chief Engineers of the Eastern and Western Districts, were present. Personal explanations were made by the several members of the Board, all of whom appeared to have indulged in some misunderstanding, which, if persisted in, would have prevented harmony in the transaction of business. The rules of the Common Council were temporarily adopted for the government of the Board. It was resolved that the stated meetings of the Board be held on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock A. M. After the transaction of some routine business of a purely local nature, the Board adjourned.

A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a team of horses, attached to a heavy wagon laden with soda-water fountains, took fright near the corner of Grand and First streets, E. D., and galloped at a furious gait to the Grand-street ferry, just as a funeral procession was leaving one of the boats, and a serious collision resulted. One carriage, belonging to PATRICK BRENNAN, of No. 25 Pitt-street, New-York, was completely demolished and one of the horses rendered useless. Another carriage belonging to a Brooklyn firm and driven by JOHN BRADSHAW, was also damaged beyond repair and one of the horses badly injured. Fortunately, however, the inmates of the carriages and drivers escaped material injury. The runaway team belongs to JOHN MATHEWS, of No. 437 First-avenue, New-York.

CASUALTIES.—Mr. EDWARD RHODES, of No. 88 South First-street, E. D., sustained serious injuries yesterday, by falling from his wagon while driving over a rough portion of Taylor-street....THERESA VASSAR, a child of three years, was run over by a horse and wagon near the residence of her parents, No. 95 Lorimer-street, E. D.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. STORRS') to-morrow evening.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will speak for the American Church Missionary Society at the Church of the Reformation, Gates-avenue, this evening.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLITICIANS.—DANIEL LUTHAM was on Saturday fined $10 by Justice VOORHIES for assaulting WILLIAM CASSIDY, while both were discussing the merits of impeachment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. OPMAN, of the Twenty-eighth, Regiment, National Guard, died of apoplexy at his residence, Johnson-street, E. D., on Friday afternoon.

CHARITY.—DE CORDOVA will lecture in Masonic Temple, Seventh and Grand streets, E. D., on Monday evening, for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief, a worthy charity.

## NEW-JERSEY.

SENTENCE DAY.—In the Essex County Courts yesterday the following persons tried and convicted the present term, were arraigned and sentenced: Henry Burke, assault and battery and malicious mischief, fined $25; Edward Kissam, larceny, thirty days to County Jail and $30 fine; Henry Joralemon, assault and battery, $50 fine; Robert Mead, robbery, three months to County Jail and $25 fine; Gottfried Miller, assault and battery, six months to County Jail; Peter Smith, assault and battery, two months to County Jail; Henry McDonald, assault and battery, five months to County Jail; Henry McDonald, malicious mischief, five months to County Jail; Wilhelmia Mahr, perjury, five months to County Jail; Barney McGurgain, larceny and robbery, three years to State Prison; Daniel Sheling, assault and battery, thirty days to County Jail; Jas. Weney, same offence, sixty days to County Jail; Wm. Ruppe, Benjamin Smith and Henry Kearney, sixty days to County Jail, and $10 fine each; Ludwig and Caroline Englehart, fornication, fined $50 each; Stephen Biker, (boy,) to Reform School; Allen Angle, assault and battery, $11 fine; John Lynch and James Cruden, receivers, one year to State Prison each; John Lynch, larceny, fined $100; Herman Levi, assault and battery, fined $10; Joseph R. Ward, assault and battery, three months to County Jail and $25 fine; Jacob Schmidt, John J. Bird, John Mains, Ferdinand Baisch, John Lemmon, Frank Hampe, Frank Vanhoff, Christian Hesse, Patrick Burns, James Roach, P. J. Smith, Thomas Katney, and Hugh Conlon, convicted separately for assault and battery, were fined in sums varying from $5 to $25; James Roach, disorderly house, fined $10; James Lynch, receiving, fined $25.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The new Board of Police Commissioners have been busily engaged during the past month in reorganizing and preparing rules and regulations of the department. It is understood that the following appointments have been made in secret session, leaving about ten other appointments to be made. From the old force: Joseph Carroll, Wm. McCoy, Thos. S. Robbins, Chas. C. Rose, Alex. Reed, James Nugent, Michael Bowe, Michael Welsh, Julian P. Chazotte, Archibald McKeag, Chas. W. Mahon, Patrick Farmer, James B. Smith, George Stratford, Michael Nugent, Samuel Ramsey, Martin V. Rose, Ira Smith, Jonathan H. Baldwin, Charles Kling, Robert Jelly, Edward McHorney, Edward L. McWilliams and Aaron P. Ward—24. New appointments—Wm. Boyle, Bernard Harney, Michael Foley, John H. Ward, James Howe, Jeffrey W. Collins, Patrick Delaney, Patrick McDonel, James H. Holmes, George Singleton, Robert P. Dixon, Thos. McCaffrey, John Nevin, Fred. Lincks, Peter Grady, Edward Moore and Thomas Mack—17. Total, 41.

MEETING OF THE JERSEY CITY POLICE COMMISSIONERS—ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL EXPENSES.—A regular meeting of the new Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City was held Friday evening, the President, Mr. THOMAS GAFNEY, in the chair, and all the members present. It was intended to appoint the patrolmen, in accordance with the act passed by the Legislature last Winter, but the matter was finally postponed to Friday evening next. The Commissioners adopted the following estimates of expenses for the maintenance of the department for the current year, for presentation to the Common Council, to be inserted in the annual tax levy: Salary of Chief of Police, $1,800; four aids, $4,800; two detectives, $2,400; forty-four patrolmen, $44,000; one clerk, $500; one surgeon, $500; coal and wood, $500; board of prisoners, $750; blank books and stationery, $500; gas, $800; contingencies, $2,250. Total, $58,800.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, as WANDEL MOORE, an engineer residing in Bond-street, New-York, was leaving Fagin's Flour Mill at Newark, he was struck by a pile of boards which fell on him from overhead. They grazed his left side, tearing off his coat and shirt sleeve, and slightly scratched his arm, but did not otherwise injure him. The shock, however, was so severe that MOORE was rendered insensible, and remained unconscious for over an hour.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Saturday, May 23—11:15 A. M.

Specie continues to flow to the Bank of France. The bullion on hand this week is fully 18,000,000 of francs greater than last week.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 93⅝@93¾ for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......71¾@71⅞
Erie Railway Shares.......45¾
Illinois Centrals.......96

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 23.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 76½@76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 23—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady, and the sales of the day will probably reach 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11½d.
Middling Orleans.......11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens dull. Corn, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western. California Wheat is quiet at 14s. 10d. ⅌ cental; No. 2 Red Western is dull, and has declined to 13s. 5d. Oats, 3s. 10d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 46s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 35s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow 44s. 6d ⅌ cwt. Turpentine 30s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 2d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits Petroleum 7d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23—11:15 A. M.

Sugar is a shade easier at 27s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil £35 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes £10 10s. ⅌ ton for Thin Oblong, for feeding. Sperm Oil £96 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, May 23—2 P. M.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange invariably close earlier on Saturday. The following sales, just made, are the closing prices of the week:

Consols for money.......94¾@94⅞
Consols for account.......93⅝@93¾
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds.......71¾@71⅞
Erie Railway Shares.......45¾
Illinois Centrals.......95¾
Atlantic and Great Western.......32½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 23.

Bonds close a shade easier at 76¼@76⅜ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 23—2 P. M.

COTTON—Cotton closed steady, with rather more doing. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. The closing quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands.......11½d.
Middling Orleans.......11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 14s. 10d. ⅌ cental for California White; Red Western has declined to 13s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 10d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 46s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 35s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is firm at 85s. ⅌ cwt for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet at 68s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 7d. ⅌ gallon. Sugar dull at 27s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 23.

Petroleum closed at 43½f. ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 23.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The Sugar market is unsettled; Nos. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7¼@8 reals; Nos. 15 to 20 at 8¾@10 reals ⅌ arroba. Muscovadoes inactive at last quotations. MOLASSES SUGAR, 6@7¼ reals for No. 7 to 10. MOLASSES firm at 5@6 reals for clayed, and 6½ reals for common or Muscovado. FREIGHTS slightly declined. SHOOKS, 9@10 reals. HOOPS dull at previous prices. FLOUR, $12@$13. LARD, 19@19½c. ⅌ lb. for tierce, and 20c.@21c. in 25-lb. tins. LUMBER, $18@$20 ⅌ 1,000 feet, for White Pine, and $23@$24 ⅌ 1,000 feet for Pitch Pine. POTATOES, $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW, 12c. @12½c. ⅌ lb.

[Advertisement.]

DROPSY.—There is no disease in which the Peruvian Syrup has achieved greater wonders than in Dropsy.

[Advertisement.]

VERY EFFECTIVE—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamer | Month | Day | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | May | 26 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Russia | May | 27 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | May | 27 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Malta | May | 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Hansa | May | 28 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Quaker City | May | 30 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of London | May | 30 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Cella | May | 30 | New-York | London. |
| Hibernia | May | 30 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Europe | May | 30 | New-York | Brest. |
| FOR HAVANA. | | | | |
| Columbia | May | 28 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 3 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

MAY 23—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss Kate A. Jackson, Miss Frank Willard, Miss Carlisle, William Gale and wife, Leroy Gale, A. M. Gale, W. H. Gale, E. V. Gale and maid servant, New-York; John G. Dale, wife, 3 children and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Armstrong, wife and 2 children, New-York; Ed. G. Buckenham, New-York; R. H. Rubie, Pittsburg; John Thornton, Philadelphia; Mr. Armstrong, wife and son, Pittsburg; C. H. Pix and C. S. Pix, Dr. Von Guysling, Thomas Morrison and wife, Cincinnati; C. Watson, New-York; Thomas B. Fox, Robert J. Londsdale, Charles Barlow, Thomas Rowell, England; Juan Rivas, Paris; Charles Alkins and wife, Fred. McKay, England; John Gillespie, New-York; Mr. Keys, Wm. J. Miller, Anthony Force, John Von Glahn, Theodore Honegger, Philadelphia; D. G. Mulford, Mr. Fox, Philadelphia; Mr. Martin, H. W. Powell, New-York; W. H. Bear, New-York; F. Pacabia, Mr. Weir, New-York; Mr. Ahrens, Mr. Ransom, William Clark, Mrs. Cooper and Miss Cooper and Miss Rolfe, Brooklyn; Thomas Radford, London; Daniel D. Larry, Thomas Irwin, New-York; Mr. Rolfe, Brooklyn; W. A. Denholm, New-York; J. Lawrence, wife and child and maid servant; Mr. Pouney, Philadelphia; Major Harcourt, Mr. M. L. Bloomfield, and Capt. Mansfield, British Army; George A. Watson, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, London; Alexander Thunder, New-York; F. Guilbeau, Leopold Daus, Hugh Kelly, Mrs. A. Haskins, Mrs. Sarah Bell, Miss Mary Jane Kelly, Mr. Fredk Nash and wife, Miss Nash, and Miss Louisa Nash, Mr. Arthur Gilmore, wife and servant, Miss Annie L. Gilmore, Master Henry A. Gilmore and Miss Hattie Gilmore, Mr. Watterman, Antonio Orsic, Havana; Mr. Hamilton and son, Savannah; Mrs. Woodward and Miss Woodward, Henry Regan and wife, Jas. Walsh, Mr. Toomey, Philadelphia; Mr. Morton, Toronto; Commodore Wm. Inman, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; Mr. P. B. Howe, New-York; Hugh Rogers, E. Borland, S. B. Carver and wife, Theo. F. Baker, Eugene Shiff, V. Ferandes, Rev. W. T. Cunden, Miss Mary F. Moore, Mrs. E. Donovan, Mr. Moore, John F. Moore, Peter Hadbury, D. Backstrom, Mrs. T. Clark and 3 children, Mr. T. Clark, New-Orleans; Benj. Whittington, Philadelphia; K. K. Bellamy and wife, Henry R. Edmunds, Joel Cook, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. Benson and wife, Hoboken; Francis P. Freeman and wife, New-York; John T. Luyster, John Ashbury, Miss Amanda Spackman, Philadelphia; Miss Hunt, Chicago; Sister St. Bernard, Miss A. M. Reid, Philadelphia; Mr. Philips, wife and 2 children, Chicago; Mr. Terrence, New-York; Miss S. A. Ramsay, Paterson; J. G. De Pew, Canada; Mr. Manuel G. Ghio, Antonio Mezzo, Havana; Mr. Dobson, New-Orleans; Revs. Mr. Devenny, P. Cullen, Mr. Jackson, Jersey City; Rev. L. G. Marshall, wife and child, Manchester; James Thompson, George A. Wadleigh, New-York; F. M. Kealer, Boston; Rev. F. de Brunceker, Eugene T. Vygen, James Fagan, John H. Haviland, James Bannerman, John Wood, New-York; J. A. Carit, N. Fonces, G. Quezada, Arthur Lovegrove, Ignatius Szymanski, New-Orleans; John J. Walker, Julius Hessel, Mobile; George Menkin, Mr. Doolittle, Robert Cook, Wm. Cook, Rev. D. Price and son, Col. Leslie, British army, Mr. McPartland, St. Louis; Dr. Edgar, London.

MAY 23—*In steamship Britannia, for Liverpool and Glasgow*—Miss McDevitt, Lancaster, Penn.; Mrs. Chas. Livingston, Boston; Miss Higgins, Edward Higgins, William Higgins, Simon Masanet, Cuba; J. Henderson, Jr., Glasgow; C. F. W. Junge, Chicago; Rev. H. P. Ralph, Mrs. E. Irvin and child, Mrs. Sayers, Washington, D. C.; C. N. Haldeman, Lancaster; A. S. Towns, Greenville, S. C.; John Bailey, Mr. Bailey, Wm. Bailey, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. Robley, Miss Maran, Edwd. Freel, Brooklyn; Miss Smith, Stamford, Conn.; Mary Chusholm, Detroit; Mr. Young, Mrs. Young, Demarara, W. I.; Andrew Laidlow, Antwerp; Josiah and Mrs. Schmuman and child, Benj. Booth, Gilbert Ewing, Wm. Lolar, David D. Neduille, Miss H. Neduille, New-York; Geo. Witherall, Albany; Miss L. McBride, Jersey City; Mrs. Charbotte, Miss R. Hawkins, Mrs. E. Hawkins and child, Mrs. S. Scraggs, London, Ontario, and others in the steerage.

MAY 23.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*.—Mrs. E. Croime, Mrs. V. A. Jenkins, P. S. Brown, J. P. Scott, Jas. Campbell, P. S. Brown, Mrs. J. Carrington and child, E. S. Brown, wife and two children, Geo. Kinney, wife and Master Kinney, Mrs. Pearson and Master Pearson, Geo. Gay, W. A. Pearson, W. F. Finney, Rev. W. Craig, Capt. J. H. Child, J. G. Rodger and wife, Mr. Fitzpatrick and wife, Jas. Campbell, Sr., Jno. Londside, Jas. Turner, C. F. Dufen and child; Mrs. Taylor, nurse and two children; Miss Scott, Miss M. Moneuze, Mrs. Turner and Miss Kate Cooke, M. Carrington, Archibald Gillies, and 99 in the steerage.

*In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall and California*—For Aspinwall—Robert S. Webb, Jean Condir, J. A. McNeil, Thomas Green and son. For California—Mrs. Cornelia and Allen Viers and child, Ed. Sweeney, A. I. Mooney, A. G. Abbott, wife, daughter and child, Messrs. Bramble, Barton & Son, Seth G. Pellett and wife, Miss Jennie Harvey, W. E. Stoney and sister, Dixon Raney and Bro., R. Carmany, Veder Vrooman and wife, Edward Jarmin, J. Y. Anderson, wife and four children, Miss Taylor, V. Duharnel, H. C. Hudson, Mrs. Rushwell and three ladies, N. E. Bilington and wife, Miss Kennedy, Jas. G. Inglis, Mrs. Bradley, 5 children, nurse and girl, Dr. Roger Cutler, C. W. Arnus, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss Wall, Mrs. Dr. Higgenbothan, 3 children and nurse, Miss Powers, Mrs. A. Aron and 4 children, Richard Field, wife and child, Thos. McKibben, Maurice B. Blake, Hon. T. B. Pengra, Miss Lizzie Sermant, Mrs. Judge Stratton, Stephen H. Merriman, Miss M. J. Cady, A. Brummer, Mrs. Isabella Annis and child, E. M. Ross, Miss F. Florency, E. L. Thorp, J. T. Harrison and wife, John Burke, J. Rohtz, H. Barling and wife, R. Webb, H. Keilling, David Moore, wife and child, Isaac Overton, G. Horton, wife and child, Dr. Herrick and wife, J. Marshall, W. Graham, Philip Everett, G. R. Starr, Thos. Taylor, George Smith, J. Fairbanks, Geo. Francisco, S. Selisberg, H. Eppinger, wife and sister; H. Wassermann, wife, sister and child; Moses Hensheimer, N. M. McHugh, J. S. Garrett, wife and child; Mrs. Sarah Williams and child, Miss Garrett, Miss Nellie McCune, J. H. Brown, P. R. Garrett, Ubaldo Selna, Oliver Andrews, W. H. Clark, G. L. Trofatter and wife, P. A. Eakins, mother and brother; D. T. Robinson and wife, David Magnus, G. W. Sperry, wife, 2 sons and teacher; Mrs. A. M. Trescott, J. B. Wattles, C. H. Fosdick, J. S. Shirley, Mrs. E. G. Pierce, Miss Stannels, D. W. Selye, Leopold Strauss, wife and children, Francis Henry, J. P. Wallace, Mrs. W. S. Taylor and child, Mr. De Vivo, S. Phillibut, Miss Fannie Gray, Mrs. Mary L. Schell, Charles Knapp, John Farnham and wife, B. Shaw, Julius T. Newall, Miss F. Mathewson, Mrs. J. Lynn, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, daughter and child, Murray Flagg, Thomas F. Darby, William O. Hall, Miss Luella D. Kittridge, C. D. Sanborn, G. F. Bailey, Mrs. Mira Kingman, Miss Mary F. Randall, Mrs. Thomas E. Miner and two children, A. Redifer, E. C. Bady, Mrs. W. B. Severance and child, W. Mason, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

*In steamship South America, for St. Thomas and Brazil*—Stephen Johnson, F. E. Johnson, Forbes Parker, U. S. N.; Chas. Tenno, U. S. N.; T. G. Geumaraes and servant, L. Brandt, Leon Crombac, Mrs. I. Isaac., Mrs. C. Davis, child and servant, F. J. Eustes, C. F. Pierce, A. Gerrano, E. Du Bercean, F. Cooper, S. F. Stroupe, wife and infant; Capt. J. Bailey, Royal Navy; Westly Newton, Francisco Smythe, Capt. J. Valbey, Thos. E. Davis, Jr.; J. L. Gunn, Mrs. Green Ferguson, Turner E. Ferguson, 3 children and infant; G. S. McCartney.

*In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah*—Lieut. G. M. Hunter, C. Orff, H. M. Stoddard, Mrs. Capt. Charles Wheaton and infant, Mrs. Morris, Alexander Creighton, T. C. Miller, Mrs. George Thomas, infant and servant, J. R. Howard and lady, Mrs. M. C. McCullough, Thos. D. Tilton, Thos. Dixon, H. R. McCoy, Stephen H. Barclay, John R. Ting and lady, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Sarah Carroll, Joseph P. Barker and son.

### Passengers Arrived.

MAY 23—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—Samuel Hicks, Amelia Cataldi, Cecil Franks, William Spencer, Mr. Avery, Mrs. Avery, Wm. Gladstone, Fanny Gladstone, James A. Reid, and 32 in second cabin.

*In steamship Leo, from Savannah*—Mr. F. Muir, Mrs. F. Muir, R. W. Montgomery, Mrs. R. W. Montgomery, Master V. Montgomery, Miss Isabel Montgomery, Miss Emma Montgomery, Miss Carrie Montgomery, Miss Susan Montgomery, Miss S. Wheatland, Miss C. D. Buris, J. H. Johnston, Misses B and J. Johnston, Mrs. F. Brosi, Miss Ethi Brosi, Miss Retan, Master Fred. Brosi, Mrs. Van Guion, Miss S. P. Dupont, F. W. Sims, Mrs. F. W. Sims, Master C. Sims, Miss Sims, Miss Bradley, A. Reppard, Mrs. A. Reppard, J. Reppard, Mrs. Reppard, Jr., B. E. Kingman, H. A. Morriarty, E. Danfort, John Marston, Mrs. McDoon, John Scialey, James Clay, Mrs. Rose Riley, N. B. Sadler, J. S. Birch, John Turney, Miss F. Melvil, Mrs. M. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Master H. Gordon, Miss Maggie Kirkland, Miss Bessie Kirkland, Noble Kirkland, A. C. Soutz, H. F. Hamilton, P. P. Bishop, John M. Wright, Miss Kate Newton, John Walsh, John Regan, Daniel Smith, John Griffin, Julius Feilner, James Cary, H. Stillwell, George Alexander, and six in steerage.

*In steamship James Adgar, from Charleston*—F. C. Schroeder, G. Woodman, C. H. Hall, J. Creighton and wife, Mr. McCarthy, P. Comtwright, R. J. Royal, Mr. Duffie, J. A. Camp, J. French, Mrs. J. M. Newbold, W. M. Newbold, Thomas Conner, N. W. Foster, A. P. Smith, J. Nicholson, M. Scanlen, J. H. Foster, L. D. Guest, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Golden, H. Bischoff, Mr. Watson, W. H. Watson, J. H. Watson, Wm. Phillips, John Leier, Mrs. Northop and servant, J. R. Coffin, E. Favington, F. J. Gorham, M. R. guil and 2 children, and 3 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets....... 7 19 | Moon sets.... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 36 | Gov. Island.10 25 | Hell Gate.....11 47

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 23.

### Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston May 20, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. May 21, off Lookout, passed schr. Ben, strg. S. 22d, 2:15 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed a brig showing Shipmasters' signal No. 3,477, bound N.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Friday, at 5 A. M., off Hatteras, signalized steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool May 8, via Queenstown 9th, and Halifax 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston May 13, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship New World, Champion, London April 12, and Isle of Wight, with mdse. and 267 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 17, lat. 42 38 N., lon. 56 10 W., passed schr. Clara Sawyer, of Tremont, and brig Sunburst, of New-York, bound E. The N. W. had westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larabee, London April 2, and Isle of Wight 6th, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales to the Banks; since then light winds and fog.

Ship Marlsborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had westerly gales up to the Banks, and since that time light variable winds and fog.

Ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) Cahnbley, Hamburg 75 ds., with mdse. and 141 passengers to H. W. O. Edye. Has had heavy westerly gales; split both topsails and broke fore-yard.

Ship Lansdowne, (Br.,) Spowart, Foochow Feb. 7, passed Anjier Feb. 28, with mdse. to order. Anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Bessie North, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Foye, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Ingebretson, Newport, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to H. W. O. Edye. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Eidsvold, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Limerick, Ireland, 37 ds., in ballast to order. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails.

Bark Anna, (N. G.,) Meiners, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 219 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. May 16, lat. 38 40, lon. 46 16, spoke bark Mozart, from Liverpool for New-York.

Bark Alaska, (new, 663 tons,) ——, Madison, Conn., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was towed to this City by steamtug Seth Low.

Bark Josephine, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Anton, (N. G.,) Fricke, Bremen 49 ds., in ballast and 338 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had 8 deaths on the passage.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast, Me.,) Bennett, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Wolfville, (Br.,) Davison, Bordeaux 49 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Angio, (of Parrsboro,) Southergreen, Rio Grande 56 ds., with hides and wool to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Adela, (Vene.,) Lauritsen, Porto Cabello 17 ds., with coffee, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig E. A. Barnard, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Crowell, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit to Jed Frye & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Norah, (of Portland,) Locke, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to master. Had heavy weather up to Barnegat. May 20, 10 miles off Barnegat, had a gale from N. E., which carried away foremast-head.

Schr. Mahaska, Fickett, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. R. L. Kenney, (of Dennis,) Kelly, Bermuda 6 ds., with produce to T. C. Kimball.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Parker, Sr., Kelly, Elizabethport, for Woods' Hole.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Little Charlie, Carter, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Southport, Merril, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Gove, Elizabethport, for Pembroke.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. J. Paine, Fenton, Gardiner, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Emily C. Denison, Ellis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Waldron, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Compton, Long, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Mead, Portland.

Schr. Ellen Gurney, Gurney Bridgeport.

Schr. M. Monson, Dayton, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. John Buckley, Buckley, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Vickers, Providence.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Hodgden, Providence.

Schr. Congress, York, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Annie. Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Magnolia, Tille, Newport.

Schr. Althea, Chapman, George's Bank.

Schr. Virginia, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jane, Smith, Newburyport.

Schr. Clara Post, Harris, Portchester.

Schr. Willie Nowe, Wellington, Providence.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Oliver, Providence.

Schr. Brutus, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Brave, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Holms, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Thomas Ransom, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Providence.

SANDY HOOK, sunset—One bark anchored in the bay, bound in Wind a gale, E. N. E.; thick and rainy.

### Sailed.

Steamships Helvetia, for Liverpool; Britannia, Glasgow; Bavaria, Hamburg; Smidt, Bremen; Rising Star, Aspinwall; Geo. Washington and Gen. Grant, New-Orleans; Rapidan, Havana; Thames and San Jacinto, Savannah; Champion, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Norfolk.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23—Arr. ship British Lion, from Liverpool; barks Ermina, from Shields; Henry Flitner, from Cienfuegos; C. V. Minot, from Mobile; brigs Wm. B. Forrest, from Barbados; T. W. Chesley, from Ponce; Lizabel, from Cardenas; Fannie Lincoln, from Matanzas; J. W. Drisko, do.; schrs. Naonta, from Mayaguez; Victor, from St. John's, P. R.; T. A. Ward, from Cape Haytien; Persis L. Smith, from Jacmel; Nellie Starr, Cardenas; M. C. Moseley, from Remedios; Petrel, from Galveston; C. S. Frove, from do.; E. A. Gregory, from New-York.

### Spoken, &c.

Antoinette—Fr. bark, from Montevideo for Falmouth, 26 ds. out, April 16, lat. 19 S., lon. 33 50 W.

Arctic—brig, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, April 26, lat. 41 40, lon. 38.

Balder—bark, from New-York bound E., May 15, lat. 41 40, lon. 56 20.

Fashion—brig, for Port-au-Prince, May 15, lat. 31 N., lon. 69 54.

Gem—bark, of London, bound north, May 9, lat. 21 44, lon. 60 40.

Magic—brig, of and from St. John, N. B., for Barbados, May 6, lat. 16 18, lon. 56 40 W.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 23.—The steamship Morro Castle sailed to-day.

At Bermuda, May 16, schr. Etta E. Silvester, for Boston in 4 days.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, May 23—11:15 A. M.—The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smyth, from New-York May 7, arrived in the Clyde late yesterday afternoon.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,

Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

$5 SEWING MACHINE

Simple and practical.

Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO.,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS

VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.,
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 345, MAY 23, 1868.
67, 31, 56, 12, 15, 66, 19, 53, 14, 45, 55, 50, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 346, MAY 23, 1868.
29, 48, 51, 72, 14, 64, 43, 19, 74, 42, 61, 18, 45.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 397, MAY 23, 1868.
32, 8, 69, 43, 27, 1, 52, 16, 61, 74, 19, 41, 31.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 398, MAY 23, 1868.
38, 8, 12, 61, 33, 29, 18, 76, 25, 10, 7, 66, 55.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE,
Banker and Broker,
No. 200 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT YACHT SAPPHO

will be sold at public auction by Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock.

Dimensions.—Length, 125 feet; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; tonnage, 310 feet, old measurement.

This splendid vessel was constructed of the best material and in the most thorough, substantial and careful manner, with a model unequaled for speed, beauty and comfort, by the Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, and launched from their yard, at Brooklyn, one year ago. On her cruise last Summer with the New-York Yacht Squadron, (new and untried as she was,) she proved all that was expected, and in the great race (to windward) from Newport to Block Island, she easily outsailed all her competitors.

Her furniture and equipments are elegant, complete and perfect in every particular.

Inventory and further information at the Auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, basement.